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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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In the event of a sudden attack of
nose-bleeding, so common to children,
the simple remedy of raising the right
arm will check it in a few minutes.

RUNAWAY BRIDE AND THE VILLIAN.

Two Cases so Much Alike That
They May be One.

CHINESE GIRL LEAVES HOME.

Supposed to Have Come Here—Port
Surveyor Stratemeyer Makes an
Investigation—Three Actors and
One Girl Released Under Bonds.

There has been much gossip among
Chinese society on Washington and
Stockton street, San Francisco, recently
over the mysterious disappearance
of the pretty wife of a Chinaman em-
ployed in a foundry in Berkley. About
the same time the wife left, a mongo-
lian, who had covered himself with
histrioine fame in a Jackson street all-
night theatre, quietly rolled his queue
and stole away to Elysian fields with-
out leaving his address.

The San Francisco Chronicle devoted
much space to the affair and stated
that the matter had been taken in hand
by the Six Companies and that an
emissary of that organization had been
dispatched here to find the woman and
"shanghai" her on a vessel bound for
China where the friends of the bereav-
ed husband would proceed to separate
her head from her body with neatness
and dispatch.

Since the arrival of the China a re-
porter for the Advertiser has been on a
still hunt for the heavy man in the
theatre who would presume to so far
breathe in the character of the stage
villian as to carry it with him to the
home of his next friend and lure his
wife from her happy surroundings.
(Red fire and slow music.)

In pursuing his investigation the re-
porter found that there has been re-
cently added to the cast at one of the
local Chinese playhouses three individ-
uals whose physiognomies, collectively
and individually, would contribute
as much toward scaring away the
"Woman in Black" as the entire police
force. To ascertain their pedigrees,
previous condition of servitude, present
place or places of residence and social
relations was but the work of a mo-
ment and in a few days he learned that
the three individuals accompanied by
a young and beautiful Chinese girl
garbed in European clothing arrived
here on the Mariposa of July 21. There
had been a difficulty in bringing the
lady into the country on account of a
difference between hers and the state-
ment made by her reputed better half.

With this information in his hat
the reporter called at the Custom
House and learned that when the Mar-
iposa arrived Tom Cooke, the boarding
officer, reported three Chinese male and
one female passengers were in the
steerage and there was something about
the actions of the woman that needed
investigating. Port Surveyor Strate-
meyer, who loves an investigation
better than anything he can think of
walked up the gang planks and waded
in.

He found the girl, eminently pretty
and garbed in the latest North-of-Mar-
ket street gowns, puffed sleeves and
all that sort of thing, waiting to meet
some one in authority. She found her
ideal in George and promptly informed
him that she had fifty "all right, all
right." This was a little further along
than the point where George wanted
to begin, so he told her to luff.

The girl was on the purser's report
as "Miss Tie," ticket 6840, and was reg-
istered as having deposited \$50 at the
office of Spreckels & Co.

The port surveyor was visibly im-
pressed with the girl's appearance, and
questioned her closely about herself.
She said she was born in the interior of
California, and when quite young
her parents died and she went to San
Francisco to learn dressmaking and
plain sewing. She resided in the fashion-
able Chinese quarter and in the
evening after she returned from her
labor she would, in a moment of lone-
liness, sigh for amusement, and
fade led her to the play house. Ah Chew
was a leading actor there and she "got
stuck on him." Eleven months ago,
after a blissful courtship, they were
married by a Chinese clergyman.

The tale seemed as straight as Oth-
ello's, so George took Ah Chew to one
side and in a stage whisper asked him
"where he was at. Ah knew his lines
all right and wanted to go on at the
same pace the girl started out, but
was stopped. His story agreed with
the girl's except as to location of resi-
dence, so it was decided to hold the
parties on the steamer until next day.

The steerage steward undertook to
look after them and volunteered the in-
formation that the girl had been
brought on the steamer at San Fran-
cisco by a white woman and placed in
his charge. When the steamer was out
at sea she told him that she was the
wife of Ah Chew, the actor. She was
away from the actor during the voyage,
and explained the fact by saying that
she liked European clothing, while the
brilliant actor preferred those of his

country and afterwards by Deputy Col-
lector McStocker. The result was the
same, and then an interpreter was
called in. He gave it as his opinion that
the girl had been purchased by the
actor from the proprietor of a dis-
reputable house, and by him turned
over to the mission, and when the latter
decided to come here she was sent
with him. This was merely his opin-
ion and he was not prepared to vouch
for it. After a most thorough investi-
gation it was decided to release them
all on bonds. These were furnished and
the quartette departed.

When the China arrived the inter-
preter presented himself to the port
surveyor and asked to be allowed on
the wharf, as he had received advices
that an agent of the Six Companies
had come down to get the girl and take
her to her husband in California. The
agent, however, was not on the steamer,
and as the interpreter passed out he
remarked that he would surely be on
the Belgic.

Whether this girl is the Wong Gee
spoken of by the Chronicle as having
left her Berkeley husband has not been
found out, but the circumstances of the
case are at least similar.

ON THE BEACH.

I sit alone in foam and spray,
Wave after wave
Breaks on the rocks which, stern and
gray,
Shoulder the broken tide away,
Or murmurs hoarse and strong through
mossy cleft and cave.

What heed I of the dusty land
And noisy town?
I see the mighty deep expand
From its white line of glimmering sand
To where the blue of heaven on blue
waves shuts down.

In listless quietude of mind
I yield to all
The change of cloud and wave and
wind;
And passive on the flood reclined,
I wander with the waves, and with
them rise and fall.

But look, thou dreamer: Wave and
shore
In shadow lie,
The night wind warns me back once
more
To where, my native hilltops o'er,
Bend like an arch of fire the glowing
sunset sky.

So then, beach, bluff and wave, fare-
well!
No token stone nor glittering shell
I bear with me,
But long and oft shall memory tell
Of this brief, thoughtful hour of musing
by the sea.

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

STRIKE AVERTED.

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock and
Doyle Return from Kauai.

Deputy Marshal H. R. Hitchcock and
Japanese Interpreter C. A. Doyle re-
turned from Kauai on the steamer
James Makee yesterday afternoon, af-
ter a day in Lihue making investigation
into the recent trouble with the Japa-
nese laborers on the plantation at that
place.

They brought reports of a general at-
mosphere of peace at Lihue plantation,
and that upon their arrival in the place
there was really nothing for them to do.
The arrest of the four leaders in the
conspiracy to create a general strike
had cast a damper on the remaining
restless spirits, who were all willing to
go back to work again, and who seemed glad that no trouble had occurred.

Three of the leaders were released
from connection with the plantation,
after having sworn before a notary public
never to set foot on the Garden Isle again.
These were among the passengers on the James Makee yesterday.

ONE HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR.

The annual report of the Massachusetts Railroad Commission does not give much aid or comfort to the people who are advocating the running of railroad trains at 100 miles an hour speed. In discussing the claims made that electricity renders that speed practical the report says:

"With respect to speed, extraordinary
claims are made by those interested in
the development of electrical traction; but
there is no question that the steam
locomotive in fully capable of developing
as high a speed as it is desirable or
prudent to use. A railroad speed of
100 miles or more an hour is, for the
present purpose, a matter of merely
curious speculation. It cannot be shown
that there is enough traffic demanding
this speed to pay the excessive expense
of operating, even if with present methods
of construction and equipment it were
otherwise at all practicable. Before any such speed is seriously thought
of there must be radical improvements
in safety appliances, as, for example,
brakes and in signals. Whatever the
proposed rate of speed, the question
of electricity makes the problem
more difficult."

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ello's, so George took Ah Chew to one
side and in a stage whisper asked him
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she liked European clothing, while the
brilliant actor preferred those of his

CORNWELL-WALKER

NUPTIALS TUESDAY.

Society Wedding at the Eng-
lish Cathedral.

A VERY HANDSOME BRIDE.

Decorations at the Church—Some of
the Persons Present—The Bride's
Costume a Dream—Quiet Reccep-
tion at the Walker Home, Nuuanu.

John S. Walker and Miss Blanche
Adele Cornwell are married. And a
prettier wedding has not been witnessed
in Honolulu for a long time. There was

and family, Senhor A. de Souza Can-
varro, the Misses Ward, Juanita Has-
singer, H. M. Whitney, Jr., Mrs. C. O.
Berger and family, Miss Annie Holmes,
the Misses Robertson, Chas. K. Hyde,
W. H. Coney, Nellie Kitchen, Clarence
Macfarlane, Mrs. Paul Neumann, Mr.
and Mrs. W. W. Dimond, T. M. Starkey,
Mona Vizzavona, Frank McIntyre and
sisters, W. C. Wilder and wife, W. C.
Wilder, Jr., Cecil Brown and about two
hundreds.

The bride is the eldest daughter of
Major W. H. Cornwell and is considered
one of the handsomest of Honolulu's
fair daughters. She is a girl of rare
accomplishments and fascinating manners.
Since her advent in society Miss
Cornwell has been a leader in the ultra-fashionable set and has won distinc-
tion as a conversationalist and by her charming manners. Her engagement
to Mr. Walker dates back several years.

John S. Walker is the eldest son of
the late John S. Walker, who was pres-
ident of the last Legislature during the
Monarchy, besides being many times a
member of the cabinet. Mr. Walker is
engaged in the insurance business on
Fort street, having succeeded his father
at the time of his death. He is quite
young but a man of fine appearance
and elegant physique. Like his wife
he has ever been a social favorite in

Introduced to Pupils at Summer
School, Tuesday.

FEW WORDS ON CHILD STUDY.

INSPECTOR TOWNSEND'S REMARKS.—Prof. Scott Tells of the Greeks—Interest-
ing Lecture on Geology by Dr. Lyons—Reception to Prof. Dresslar.

The morning passed without any sensa-
tion other than the introduction of
Prof. Dresslar, who, in fitting words,
told how glad he is to be with school.

THE MORNING PASSED WITHOUT ANY SEN-
SATION OTHER THAN THE INTRODUCTION OF

PROF. DRESSLAR.

IS IN ATTENDANCE.

INTRODUCED TO PUPILS AT SUMMER</

finally, form, size, length, weight, inflexibility, smoothness, straightness, impenetrability, brittleness. From which sense, then, do we get the most? Touch. What one thing do we get from sight only? Color. Yet I have seen teachers trying to teach in object lessons who never let the pupils touch the object at all. As teachers and as parents we prevent a great deal of education by keeping things away from children. Children learn by touch. Have you seen a child put things into its mouth? The sense of touch is very acute in the lips.

Here the bell rang for the next class. Mr. Townsend, continuing the discussion of Monday, drew a figure from Degarano on the board.

"To most of you," he said, "it probably means nothing. An artist boasted that with a straight, a broken and a curved line he could represent a soldier and his dog entering an inn. What we get from anything depends, we see, upon apperceptive ideas."

"To begin, then, with a single object—in teaching patriotism, with George Washington; in multiplication of fractions, with the example and not the rule; with the mountain and the creek in geography."

Mr. Scott, continuing Greek education, said Plato's idea was that man had all the elements of real education in itself, and the corollary naturally was that there was no necessity for studying nature. It has been said that civilization was first theological, i.e., that there was a god behind the wind, and another causing disease. Second, metaphysical, i.e., from the mind wholly. Third, positive, i.e., that effects are preceded by causes. Plato represents the second stage, Aristotle the third. Aristotle advanced science in every direction, but for the purpose of making a complete, reasonable man, and not for mercenary ends. Today's lesson will be Roman education.

Mr. Townsend, following, said:

"We can learn many things from the Greeks. For instance, in physical culture, in beginning reading with real literature, i.e., Homer."

In the evening Dr. Lyons, continuing his course in geology, said:

"We aim rather to put you in the way of learning hereafter than teaching everything at once. The specimens we have here are labeled with names. You will, of course, not do this, at first any way, but have your pupils classify by what they can see."

"As volcanoes and lava are so much in evidence here, this subject will be one of the things early taught. An easily discoverable fact about volcanoes will be that they are seldom away from the sea. The greater part are in what is really a great circle running up along the Andes, Rockies and down again along the Japan Islands. I spoke before of the wrinkling of the earth's crust from the shrinking of the interior. This breaks naturally at the crest. The Hawaiian Islands, for instance, are along a crest from Chili to Japan."

"In past ages, comparatively recent, geologically speaking, there have been notable eruptions covering immense sections of country. An instance of this is the northwestern part of the United States, covering the State of Washington and parts of neighboring States with two or three thousand feet of lava. Whence comes this immense force? I remember once having to stir a kettle of soft soap to keep it from boiling over, and that unsuccessfully. The lava boils over in much the same way. In certain places there are what are called geysers, i.e., a hole or pipe, say 300 feet deep, with water in it and heat at the bottom. The water above keeps the water at the bottom from forming steam until it gets very hot. Then a little steam forms, pushes out a little water; this lessens the pressure and a great deal of steam is at once formed, and the water above is thrown forcibly up. Then there will be a rest for a time. The lava acts much in the same way."

"The volcanoes of these Islands are arranged in two somewhat curving lines—Mauna Kea, Kohala, Haleakala, Molokai, Oahu, Kauai, and then Mauna Kea, Hualalai, Kahoolawe, Lanai and Niihau. These show the line of wrinkling. At Kilauea there is so little vapor that it does not make a great eruption, but the lava simply overflows a little. I suppose the great volcanoes were built up in this way. I saw Kilauea when the lava was 300 feet below the surface. Inside of two years it filled this up and built up a cone 500 feet above the surface, simply by overflowing. Then came a collapse and the lava probably ran off under ground. To understand this subject, read Dana's Hawaiian Volcanoes. In all your work look around you and see what can be seen. You can see almost the whole subject illustrated anywhere in the Islands—Telegraph Hill, Diamond Head, etc."

Following the lecture Mr. Sanderson was introduced as the representative of a course of home study, the University Association of Chicago. This seems to be modeled upon the Chautauqua idea, but of a more scientific nature. Williams' to keep its patrons up to the magazine in all subjects. The organ is a magazine called "Progress." The first year's course was in universal history. The next is to be literature. Membership and a year's subscription to the magazine is \$4.

The Social for making acquaintances, and more especially for meeting Dr. Dressler, then took place. The program consisted largely of music and was made up by Mr. J. B. Alexander of Kauai.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Some wooden paper knives made by pupils of the Kauai Industrial School are on exhibition in the High School office. They are made of different kinds of wood neatly glued together and well polished. Nothing of note occurred during the morning session.

Mr. Dressler, beginning yesterday afternoon, emphasized again the necessity of having a definite purpose. The second thing is to know your material, what you are going to build your house of. Of course in the teacher's work the material is the child. Are children all alike? Not so. How are we going to find these different children and bring them to this purpose? The last thing is to know your children.

Not necessarily! Not looks alone. You must learn to get into the child's position, to see as sees; to understand as it understands; think what it knows.

The third thing is the means. We have courses of study. These are chests of tools—the means to the end. There is nothing more. How shall I take this tool, arithmetic, and use it toward the end I seek? These ways of using the tools are methods. But they make only a small part of method. In building your house you must saw in the right place. You might saw so as to spoil your house. In the same way we may teach arithmetic so as to injure character. We must keep our end in view.

Method should be thought out clearly before the day's work. Before the year's work. You may have to change your plan. Methodology demands that you should see the end as clearly as possible from the beginning. The very fact that you have a plan in mind for your work will help you grow to it.

Again, do not let the little things take the place of the important things. That takes us right back to knowing your tools. The trouble with our work is, we are making the children grind instead of giving them exercise to make mental mush. Don't tell them. If they can't get it themselves wait till they can. Every method you use, every device is right or wrong according as it makes or does not make the child do the work for himself. Present everything to the child so that he may get it from as many senses, as many sides as possible.

Method means a plan backed up by careful thought, work, reading in short, full preparation. Second: it means knowing your material. Third: Means. Don't stop with little devices. Today's talk will be about apperception.

Dr. Dressler took the methodology yesterday for the first time. You have been talking of the formal steps. We shall apply them to history, 1st Preparation. What preparation? You must know what you want to do. What is your purpose? I will give you one for you to criticize later. The chief purpose is to form moral notions in children. History study is teaching morals by example. If this be true, I must plan to that end. Where shall we begin? As soon as the child comes to you. Begin with stories, in which there is no evil. Then when they get to the history stage they will be ready. Now, for a list: First fairy stories, e.g., Tom Thumb, Jack the Giant—killer. Second: Robinson Crusoe. Don't tell him it means so and so—let him think it out. Its self activity you want. Third: Ten Little Boys on the Road from Long Ago till Now, by Jane Andrews. Fourth: Seven Little Sisters by the same author. Fifth: Voyages of Capt. Cook, say, or of the Voyagers to America. Sixth: Some of Scott's stories. Seventh: About some great men—Franklin's Autobiography. Eighth: Go now to groups of people. Huguenots for instance, or the Israelites. Ninth: Some phase of American history, say the life of Washington with incidents of the Revolution, etc. Now the child is prepared for history, and will delight in it. In answer to a question, if the children can't read it themselves, tell or read it to them.

In the History of Education, Prof. Scott contrasted education in Greece, where it was of a leisure class only, with modern universal education. The Roman system, that is the ancient Roman system made men of courage, decision, tenacity, and great patriotism, but brutal and stolid. When Rome conquered Greece, Greek teachers came and the ideal became an accomplished speaker. The earliest Latin writer on education was Quintilian. He gives minute directions from the start. One thing that he says of great interest to us, is that small children should be taken care of by the parents or by virtuous and well-spoken servants. Again, he says pupils do not learn all of one subject at once, but a little of many and then adds gradually to each. Senecc follows, but has nothing original. Plutarch in his "Lives" gives much that is educational. Marcus Aurelius is the greatest example of what philosophy can do for a man. His "thought" is among the most morally elevating of books. We may learn from the Romans to train our pupils not to live for themselves, but for the common world.

BASEBALL GAME.

The Teachers Cross Bats on the League Grounds.

A game of base ball between the school teachers now attending the summer school took place on the League grounds yesterday. The lines were made up of pedagogues from Maui on one side and those from all other Islands on the other.

The Maui boys were anxious for the fray to come off, as they felt they were sure winners. The other players were slow about coming forward because they had not practiced.

The game was called at the end of the sixth inning on account of the Honolulu Club desiring the grounds for practice. The score was 8 to 4 in favor of the Maui team. The game will be continued at 3:30 today on the same grounds. Following is the list of players.

MAUI Pos. ALL OTHERS
Kahauakalani 1B..... King
Kaneawani P..... Meheula
Walkup C..... Beers
Abbott 2B..... Beers
Cook 3B..... V. Smith
Shrader SS..... Isaac
Kaawakano CF..... Walpo
Wille Kia RF..... W. Smith
L. Medeiros LF..... Haas

CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Experience of a Contractor—They Prefer Foreign Stockholders.
NEW YORK, July 31.—M. R. Jeffers, an American civil engineer and railroad contractor, has arrived in this city from Europe. Jeffers left London a year ago to travel in the Orient, principally to look in the possibilities for the development of China as an American market and as a country affording advantageous opportunities for the investment of American capital.

Jeffers believes that the commonly accepted conception of the Chinese opposition to foreigners is entirely wrong. Chinese prejudice that does exist is justified by the narrowness and stupidity of those who have gone into the East as representatives of Western civilization. In pursuing his present plans, the American engineer has had to meet not only the competition of German, Russian, French, English and Belgian

engineers, but also with the prejudice aroused by the unscrupulous and shortsighted policy of those to whom such privileges have been granted in the past.

"In the latter part of last year," said Jeffers to-day, "Hsu Yin Tshang, Tao-tai of Kwang Tung, was appointed by the Prince Kung at the request of the Emperor to secure subscriptions from Chinese capitalists and to organize the Peking and Hankow Railroad Company. The decree permitted him to accept subscriptions of foreign capitalists to the extent of 30 per cent. of the total sum required.

"The Chinese will not go into a company in which there are no foreigners, as they mistrust one another. They regard a small proportion of the stock in the hands of reputable foreign investors as an assurance that the interests of the corporation will be carefully guarded."

A Remarkable Cure for Chronic Diarrhoea.

In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Cholera, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50-cent bottle, and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt, write me. Yours gratefully, Henry Steinberger, Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. L.

Wanted to go Home.

Seventeen Chinamen were walked up from Ewa plantation yesterday morning in charge of Officer Kauhi for refusing to work any longer. They got homesick and decided that it were best to leave this sunny clime for the land where the pigtail grows. They simply dropped all work, and no amount of persuasion could do any good. After resting quietly at the police station for several hours they were taken aboard the bark Velocity and sent away to Hong Kong in the afternoon, their faces stained with Mongolian tears of joy.

The ten largest cities in the world and their respective populations are: London, 4,231,000; Paris, 2,447,000; New York, 1,801,000; Canton, 1,600,000; Berlin, 1,579,000; Tokio, 1,389,000; Vienna, 1,364,000; Philadelphia, 1,142,000; Chicago, 1,099,000, and St. Petersburg, 1,035,000.

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Great Progress Shown in All Branches.

In the Medical World the Advance Has Been Marvelous—A Well Known Hawaiian Man Gives His Experience.

The closing half of the nineteenth century has been an era of great achievements, and in no branch of scientific investigation has greater progress been made than in that of medicine. Diseases that but a few years ago were held by the medical fraternity to be incurable now readily yield to the new and improved methods of treatment, while ordinary ailments need no lodging place in the system of those who keep the blood and nervous system in proper condition. Among the modern medicines that have achieved great and important results in all parts of the world, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills easily take first place. They were introduced into Honolulu some two years ago, and since that time have accomplished the best results. Among those of our citizens who have been benefited by their use is Mr. Sam Decker, who has been a resident of these Islands for the past twenty years. Mr. Decker was greatly run down from overwork, and did not find any relief until he began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He describes his case as follows: "Every morning found me as exhausted as when I retired the night before. It was impossible for me to obtain a comfortable night's rest. As the day wore on, the drowsy, languid feeling increased until it was unbearable. This kept up until I was forced to remain at home for over two weeks. It was a task for me to move from one position to another, my nerves being completely paralyzed. I first saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised in the daily papers and decided that they must be what I needed to build me up. Three bottles did the work, and today I feel better than ever before, and am able to go to work feeling none of thatlassitude caused by a debilitated system."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is usually understood, but it is a specific preparation successfully used in general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of the gripe, palpitation of the heart, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or in either sex (acquired or constitutional). Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from mercury. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

In the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

NEWARK and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 181.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bars "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleider" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denim, Tickings, Retagatas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Silesias, Steeple Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meitons, Sergs., Kanungsins, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Bugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Silesias, Steeple Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meitons, Sergs., Kanungsins, Etc.

LIVE STOCK.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20) Railroad Belts, Spikes and Flanges, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

FOR SALE.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

And Dealer in

EQUINE BREEDER OF :

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, and Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring

Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All Communications to be Addressed to

W. H. RICE,
LIHUE, KAUA'I.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS.

THE Proprietary Institution known as THE PACIFIC HOSPITAL is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The hospital is spacious and comfortable, situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent, with cultivated gardens and pleasant walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of admission and procuring extra accommodations, if required, are obvious. For terms and other particulars apply to the Management.

DR. G. CLARK, Medical Dept. DR. G. A. BUGGLES, San Francisco

DR. W. H. MATHEWS, San Francisco

DR. ROBERTSON, San Francisco</p

WILLIAMS, DIMOND'S CIRCULAR LETTER.

Politics Control Affairs in the United States.

KONA COFFEE GOES DOWN.

More Sugar in Four Large Ports Than at Same Time Last Year—Advance in Price of Hawaiian Rice—Sugar Is All Right—The California Beet Crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Sugar—Prices of Refined in the local market and for export have further declined during the month and reductions in price were made by the Refinery on July 18th, and again on July 27th. Since the 27th ult. there has been no change, and we quote list of prices of the Western Sugar Refining Co., for California, Oregon and Washington today, as follows:

Cube and Crushed, 5 7-8c; Powdered, 5 3-8c; Dry Granulated, 4 3-4c; Confectioners' A, 4 3-4c; Magnolia A, 4 3-8c; Extract C, 4 1-4c; Golden C, 4 1-8c.

These prices are subject to rebate of 1-8c per lb. at the end of each quarter.

Price in bond for export to the Hawaiian Islands was reduced on the 18th ult. to 4 3-4c and on the 27th ult. to 4 1-2, for Granulated. The demand for Refined during the month has not been very active, but considerable purchases have recently been made here by jobbers, owing to the advance in Refined in New York to 4 4-6c on the 29th ult. and to 4 5-6c on the 31st ult. for Granulated, less the usual discount, evidently expecting that the Refinery here would follow advances in New York as they have formerly done; but thus far no advance has taken place here.

The recent arrivals of Hong Kong Refined have been large, and it is understood that the cost price for Granulated laid down here, duty paid, is about 4 9-6c; and since the price of this sugar is 1-8c per lb. below the Refinery list price, or at the present writing 4 5-8c net, the loss on the importations may be considerable, which possibly accounts for no advance by the Refinery at this time.

Prospects for the Beet crop throughout the State are very encouraging in most sections. The Chino Factory has already started up and Watsonville and Alvarado will follow shortly.

Basis—Remained unchanged at 3 1-8c net until July 20th when it declined to 3 1-16c net and continued in this figure until July 31st, when it again advanced to 3 1-8c net. The only transactions reported in New York during the month are as follows:

July 13th, spot 1500 bags at 3 3-8c; 14th, spot 3000 bags at 3 3-8; 20th, distant arrival 7500 bags at 3 5-16; 27th, spot 7500 bags at 3 5-16, and 31st to arrive, 2000 bags at 3 3-8c.

Eastern & Foreign Markets—The general condition of the sugar markets both in this country and Europe shows some improvement the past few days, which is noticeable by an advance in values of 1 1-16c to 1 1-8c in cane sugars in New York, and an advance in Beet sugar in London from 9s 2 1-4d, the lowest quotation during the month, July 24th, to 9s 8 1-4d on August 1st.

The business in New York has been limited during the month and at one time 3 1-4c for 96 deg. test Centrifugals was the best offer obtainable, but no transactions have been reported at less than 3 5-16c for this grade. Price of Muscovados has ruled at 2 7-8c and Molasses sugars at 2 5-8c for 89 deg. test. We give London quotations for Beet 88 deg. f. o. b. Hamburg since July 10th, as follows:

July 11th, 9s 10 1-2d; 14th, 9s 9d; 16th, 9s 10 1-2d; 17th, 9s 9d; 18th, 9s 6d; 20th, 9s 5 1-4d; 21st, 9s 4 1-4d; 22nd, 9s 3d; 24th, 9s 2 1-4d; 25th, 9s 3 3-4d; 27th, 9s 5 1-4d; 28th, 9s 3d; 29th, 9s 3 3-4d; 30th, 9s 4 1-2d; 31st, 9s 6d, and August 1st, 9s 8 1-4d.

C. Czarnikow, London, in their latest circular of July 16th, report as follows regarding sugar: The market has been somewhat disturbed by financial difficulties which have been followed by a further decline of 3d for Beet, of which drop 1-2 has since been recovered. Meanwhile, sales are not pressed and though it is difficult to express a decided opinion as to the future, it is evident that the wants of consumers will lead to at least renewed activity before long.

The statistical position for the next few months is likely to improve, notwithstanding that so far the visible supplies are still large, but it seems that this position is, to a not inconsiderable extent, already discounted in prices now ruling.

In the United States stocks have again increased, while in Hamburg they show a decrease, the general position thus remaining almost unchanged. It is noteworthy that supplies in the hands of the American Refineries as well as of the trade, are quite insignificant and the former are meeting their purchases as fast as they arrive.

Fresh cable news from Java confirms absolutely a deficiency of at least 10 per cent. of the present crop. The canes are reported as unusually short, and the grinding is expected to be finished by the middle of October.

Cuban advises describe the situation in the Island as unsatisfactory as ever.

Our latest mail advices from New York of July 28th, state that while market for Raw sugar does not show any especially interesting or striking new features, there appears to be a steady tone which holds prices up to the old range. There does not seem to be any pressure to sell and the principal importers continue to show confidence in the future of the market, and they are therefore not disposed to part with their holdings at present basis of values.

In Refined there has been a moderate fair demand, but the business lacks snap and energy, most of the orders

being for small and assorted lots. There is nothing particularly new in the situation, buyers and sellers awaiting the course of the European market, and the immediate future is by no means encouraging, considering the disturbances of the European trade and the uncertainty of our own political situation.

London Cable, of July 28th, quotes Java No. 15 D. S., at 11s 6d; Fair Refining, 10s; Beet, July, 9s 3d; August, 9s 3d; First Marks German Granulated, 11s 3d, f. o. b. Hamburg, equal to 3 7-8c net cash delivered New York, duty paid.

Messrs. Willett & Gray, under date of July 23rd, give the total stock of sugar in four ports U. S. 293,163 tons against 271,149 tons same time last year; stock in six principal ports of Cuba, by same date, 56,552 tons against 271,149 tons last year; total stock in all the principal countries, 1,629,115 tons against 1,978,283 tons same time last year. Afloats to the United States from all countries, estimated at 75,000 tons.

RICE—Hawaiian: The local market is in good condition and with light receipts and fair demand, price has advanced to 3 1-2c, 60 days. The New Orleans market is bare of Raws similar to Hawaiian, and price of Island will doubtless further advance as holdings of Louisiana locally are fast disappearing.

Japan—No receipts, values are higher in Japan and price locally has advanced to 3 3-8c, duty paid.

Kona Coffee—Markets everywhere still tend downward and business is practically at a stand-still. It is recognized on all sides that a lower basis for values will have to be accepted whenever the situation is sufficiently cleared to warrant buyers in again entering the market.

Kona Coffee has of course been depressed in sympathy with all other varieties, and last sales were with difficulty made at 19c for very small parcels of good quality. There are no buyers to-day at above 18 1-2c, but at this figure probably business of some consequence could be done.

Flour—G. G. Ex. Family 3 50; El Drado 2 65 bbl. f. o. b. Crown 3 45 per bbl. f. o. b.

Bran—Fine 11 50; Coarse 11 75 per ton f. o. b. Middlings—Ordinary 16 00; Choice 17 50 per ton f. o. b.

Barley—No. 1 Feed 72 1-2c per ct. f. o. b. Grd. or Rld. 15 00 per ton f. o. b.

Oats—Fair 87 1-2c; Choice 92 1-2c at 97 1-2c per ct. f. o. b.

Wheat—Chicken 95 c at 97 1-2c; Milling 1 02 1-2 at 1 07 1-2 per ct. f. o. b.

Corn—N. Y. 1 02 1-2 at 1 05 per ct. f. o. b.

Hay—Wheat Comp. \$10. Large bales \$11 per ton f. o. b. Oat Comp. \$8 30. Large bales \$9 50 per ton f. o. b.

Lime—90c at \$1 per bbl.

Freights—There has been a little better feeling in the market the past two weeks, several iron ships having been closed at 26s 3d net, U. K., H. A. or D., for small handysize, the same rate is 3d off direct, for larger size vessels.

The wheat crop still continues looking well, and it is now estimated that we shall have from 700,000 to 750,000 tons for export.

Exchange on London 60 days, \$4 80 3-4 to \$4 87; sight, \$4 88. New York regular, nominal. Telegraphic, nominal.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Latest Sugar Report—Our telegram from New York received this P. M. quotes no sales of Centrifugals, buyers being ready to pay to 3 3-8c for 96 deg. test, while sellers are holding at 3 1-2c many holders unwilling to sell spot goods except at an advance. Granulated unchanged. All indications point to no important change in Raws until after the election.

No quotations of Beet from London on account of holiday there. London market looks steady and firm for the present. No news regarding crops.

Trust Certificates, common, 103 5-8; preferred, 97 1-2.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

PAUL NEUMANN'S MISSION.

Going to Guatemala in Interests of Hawaiian Trade.

Detailed in San Francisco by Temporary Illness—Backed by Business Men.

Paul Neumann, who was Attorney General of Hawaii under King Kalakaua, and who since the death of that monarch has been the legal adviser of the Queen, was a passenger on the steamer Monowai, which arrived yesterday from Honolulu, says the Chronicle of Aug. 1. He was taken ill on the steamer while en route to San Francisco, and immediately upon his arrival yesterday he summoned Dr. Morse and placed himself under the care of that physician. The distinguished lawyer and adviser to the Queen is now a patient at the Palace Hotel, and his illness is of such a nature that he will be kept confined to his bed for some days to come. Mr. Neumann is in feeble health for some time past. His physicians in Honolulu insist that he is troubled with diabetes, but he prefers to believe that his ailment is in the nature of a slight stomach trouble.

Edmond Neumann, a druggist on California street, who is a brother of the Honolulu lawyer, was present at the patient's bedside all day yesterday. He says that his brother's trip to San Francisco was made at his earnest solicitation. He thinks that a few months' absence from the tropical climate of the Hawaiian Islands will prove beneficial to his brother's health.

Paul Neumann will go from here to Guatemala as soon as his health will permit him to undertake the journey. He says that he has not come here solely for his health. He has been advised that a steamer line may be started to run between Guatemala and the Orient, and he intends visiting Guatemala to induce the promoters of the enterprise to run their steamers into Honolulu. In this, it is said, he is backed by certain large business interests in Honolulu.

In Refined there has been a moderate fair demand, but the business lacks snap and energy, most of the orders

CAPT. GOOD DISMISSED.

Found Guilty on Amended Charges By the Court.

Not Guilty on Third Count—Guilty Without Criminality on Others. Missing Slight Charge.

The findings of the court martial, approved by Minister Cooper and reviewed by President Dole, were handed down yesterday, and shortly afterward read to Captain Good. Afterwards the officers and men of Companies E and F were drawn up in line and the findings read to them by Colonel McLean.

The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, found the accused, Capt. John Good, Company E, First Regiment, N. G. H., as follows:

Of the first specification, guilty, without criminality.

Of the second specification, guilty, without criminality.

Of the third specification, not guilty.

Of the fourth specification, guilty.

Of the fifth specification, guilty, without our criminality.

Of the sixth specification, guilty in part, guilty except as to the words "did" in the second line, "cause the" in the fourth line, and "cause such charge to be" in the sixth and seventh lines, which are not proved; and the court substitutes for the word "did" the word "was," for the words "cause the" the words "accessory to a," for the words "cause such charge to be" the words "which charge was." Of the sixth specification as above amended, guilty.

In this the court inferred that the prisoner had knowledge of the fact, and thereby became an accessory.

Of the seventh specification, guilty in part; guilty except as to the words "did" in the second line, "cause the" in the fifth line, "cause such charge to be" in the seventh and eighth lines, which are not proved; and the court substitutes for the word "did" the word "was," for the words "cause the" the words "accessory to a," for the words "cause such charge to be" the words "which charge was." Of the seventh specification as above amended, guilty. Of the amended charge, guilty.

The court thereupon sentenced the accused, Captain John Good, Company E, First Regiment, N. G. H., "to be dishonorably discharged from the service."

The proceedings, findings and sentence of the general court martial in the foregoing case of Capt. John Good, Company E, First Regiment, N. G. H., having been approved by me, were submitted to the President of the Republic of Hawaii for review, and returned to me with his approval.

H. E. COOPER,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

By 4 p. m. the Captain had turned over all the company property and left the grounds. He went down town immediately and enjoyed the society of his friends.

DEATH OF "MOTHER" COOKE.

Expired Tuesday After Short Illness—Early Monday.

The ranks of the early Christian workers in Hawaii has again been broken by the grim reaper. Mrs. Juliette Montague Cooke, affectionately known in the community as "Mother" Cooke, passed away at 3:30 Tuesday after an illness of some two weeks. For the past five years Mrs. Cooke has been practically an invalid, but notwithstanding this, her death came suddenly and unexpectedly to the community.

Mrs. Cooke was born March 12, 1812, in Sunderland, Mass., where she spent the early part of her life. On November 21, 1836, she married Amos Starr Cooke at Danbury, Conn., and on the 14th of December following the bride and groom set out on the bark "Mary Frazier" for the Hawaiian Islands. They came to this country under the auspices of the American Board, and in their company were thirty-two missionaries who came out to reinforce the Christian workers in their country. The "Mary Frazier" arrived in Honolulu April 10, 1837. On the 8th of June of the same year Mr. and Mrs. Cooke began teaching in a school organized for the instruction of the children of the royal families. They continued in this work for twelve years. In 1850 they moved to the house on King street near Kawaiahae Church, which has since been known as the Cooke homestead.

During her active days in the Islands "Mother" Cooke was constantly at work among the native population, striving to uplift and enlighten. She attended the native families in times of sickness, and did much to assist them in their homes. With increasing years she was obliged to withdraw from the field of activity, but her interest in the general Christian work was never failing.

The children now living are Charles M. Cooke, A. Frank Cooke, Mrs. M. A. Turner and Mrs. J. B. Atherton of Honolulu and Mrs. S. T. Alexander of Oakland. There are twenty-two grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Kau Notes.

In a letter from Pahala which arrived by the W. G. Hall yesterday afternoon the following was contained:

"We are having extremely hot weather here. Pahala has not been grinding for over ten days on account of the lack of water, and it looks very much as if it will be some time before any work can be done, as there is no indication of rain.

"Honuapo and Hilea mills are grinding and will have nearly a full load for the Hall.

"A light shock of earthquake was felt here at 7 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, August 5th.

"T. C. Wills and daughter will visit Honolulu by the Hall."

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

FOR BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Ayer's Hair Vigor

RESTORES COLOR,

PROMOTES

Luxuriant Growth,

Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff.

It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless.

Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to

an advanced period of life should use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

For Sale—*Rebates of cheap imitations. The name Ayer is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.*

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

For Sale—*Rebates of cheap imitations. The name Ayer is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.*

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY AUGUST 14, 1896.

Bourke Cockran's advice to his sound money friends of the Democratic party seems to be on, the plan of selecting the least of several evils. He believes that McKinley should be supported as against Bryan, and that sound Democratic congressmen should be elected to oppose the positive McKinleyism of a McKinley administration. Since Bryan represents the silver craze and Altgeld principles there is after all good hard sense in the conclusions of the New York politician.

The decision of the Rowing Association to hold the races of the September regatta day in the Honolulu harbor will be received with general approval by the general public. The city is hardly large enough and the people sufficiently enthused over boat racing to warrant a departure from the rule of former years. With the program of races prepared by the Association there seems to be no reason why the new national holiday will not be properly ushered in and the interest in the doings of the local clubs revived to its old standard.

Paul Neumann's mission to Guatemala whether backed by the Government or leading business men is indeed a timely move. Of course there are those who take it for granted that every steamer that crosses the Pacific is bound to stop at these islands simply because this is the key to the Pacific. Not a little dependence can be placed on our fortunate position, but at the same time it is a paying proposition for the country to keep in touch with the companies and the countries that are playing a part in the development of the steamship traffic with the Orient. The cities of the Coast are playing their best cards in order to gain favor with the promoters of the new Japanese lines, and Hawaii must be up and doing in order that it may also gain its proportion of the benefit derived from increased traffic.

A beautifully illustrated and printed pamphlet descriptive mainly of the city and port of San Francisco, but containing some matter concerning the wonderful richness of the State of California, has just been issued. It was compiled under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and the San Francisco Board of Trade.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Does the above fail to furnish food for thought to the business men of Honolulu? The number of similar advertising pamphlets that Honolulu has placed before the people of other countries indicates that it does. In view of the literature that is being circulated by hundreds of cities and towns in the United States and Canada it is almost appalling to note the apathy of the Honolulu business community toward making any move to advertise the country and attract tourist trade. The people here rely on the Government and the steamship companies for advertising the country, but we see no reason why active business men should consider this sufficient. The Government will continue its good work, but it is a question how long the good nature of the steamship companies will hold out.

Dr. Peabody, a member of the Committee of Fifty formed to investigate the liquor problem of the United States, gives in a recent issue of the Forum an interesting and valuable discussion on the best way to meet this social evil. He comes to the conclusion that the temperance people must go into competition with the saloons in supplying places of resort which will have the social air of the saloon without its degrading influence. He holds that the saloon is degrading, but it is a real form of social enjoyment, and goes so far as to quote one careful observer who said if it were a question of a saloon or no poor man's club he would wish the saloon to stay. According to Dr. Peabody "the substitute for the saloon, in order to survive, must give more resources of sociability than the saloon gives, and compete with it on its own terms. There must be no hint of patronage or of missionary zeal. There must be the same tone which prevails in the rich man's club—a sense of proprietorship, a comfort which tempts to patronage, resources of athletic life, literature which is not discarded rubbish of the benevolent, light and liberty," and self-government; and for this form of institution there are already among the working classes obvious and often pathetic signs of long suffering expectation and desire."

After the first bluster and blare always following the nominating conventions, the political parties of the United States are settling down to the hard bone work of the campaign. The bolting fever has pretty nearly run its course and the lining up of forces is now well under way. Bryan and his

two running mates, Sewall and Watson, are now the center of attraction. There seems to have been an attempt to influence Sewall to withdraw, but the Maine man indicates that he has no idea of making any such move. The Georgia candidate Watson is equally well grounded in his decision to stick by the ship. The question then arises, what will Bryan do? He can hardly accept two nominations and thus go into the fight standing on two platforms. On the other hand he needs a signal failure of.

It is unfortunate indeed that Commissioner Marsden's remarks before the Olao coffee planters should have been misrepresented by the Hilo Tribune. The Commissioner seems to be under the wrong impression, however, that this paper claimed that he was talking in favor of Asiatic labor. We are not aware that the question of nationality was brought up. The remarks of the Advertiser were from the first directed at the central contract feature of Mr. Marsden's remarks as reported by the Tribune. In his interview with this paper he states that he is in favor of free labor if free labor can be obtained. This, we believe, should have been his text in mapping out his remarks. It would have been preferable had he urged the planters to work to bring about a condition favorable to free labor rather than rely on the contract system. Since the question has been agitated, a goodly number of the men who have their spare capital invested in the coffee industry have been approached, and without exception they have replied: "We want no contract labor." They want cheap labor, to be sure, and there is no doubt that the cheap labor will be forthcoming; but as for contracts, the majority of the planters do not care to hamper themselves with them.

The prompt attention which the Executive is giving to the Honolulu sewerage problem is to be commended. After all has been said in favor of the roads, wharves, school buildings and other items in the list of public works, there is nothing of vital importance or that demands more speedy and undivided consideration than this same question of sewerage. While the time may come—and we doubt if it will—when the principal channels of Hawaiian trade will not center at Honolulu, it is certain that for quite a number of years to come the city will play quite a prominent part in commercial circles. The severe lesson of last year proved that the outbreak of a serious epidemic here means almost complete stagnation of inter-island trade. Hence, viewing the matter from a purely commercial standpoint, it is good business to place all the sanitary safeguards possible about this central city. The methods used in guarding against infection from other countries are quite satisfactory. It is now not only quite proper, but a positive necessity, that the cesspools of the city should be attended to. The fact that the cars have been put before the horse in previous years, and the community has been running great risks for such a long period of years is no argument in favor of continuing the present order of sanitary affairs. No better investment of the people's money can be made than in the construction of a system that will secure proper drainage for this city.

The San Francisco News Letter with a pen tipped with abuse as usual sets forth in one of its recent issues that the Government of this country is no longer in favor of annexation, but seeks to obtain a less binding form of protection from the United States. By reason of the tenor of despatches sent out from Honolulu, there seems to be a growing feeling among American journals that a protectorate rather than annexation is the acme of Hawaiian hopes. To those in this country it is needless to say that the despatches and the apparent conclusions drawn therefrom are a complete misrepresentation of the situation among the annexationists. Unfortunately for the people here it is possible for one man who happens to have the ear of the American press to do more harm and disseminate more untruths than can be set aright by twice the number of facts. So far as the News Letter is concerned its whole editorial policy can be described in no better words than the following from the pen of the Washington Star writer:

He drank, chewed an' smoked an' was likewise profane; He got angry on small provocation; So he give up the job of reformin' hisself; An' went in fur reformin' the nation.

Naturally a paper of this stamp is steeped in pessimism and finds its best pleasure in misrepresenting honesty and straightforwardness whether displayed by men or nations. This country does seek the protection of the United States,

but it does not attempt and never has attempted to make the political ties less binding than will be the case in event of territorial annexation.

CAPTAIN GOOD'S SENTENCE.

The sentence passed upon Captain John Good by the recent Court Martial is by no means a surprise to those who have followed the case closely. The findings of the Court regarding the sight from the Austrian field piece would seem to indicate that very little credence was given Mr. Rhodes' story of taking the sight, and considerable weight was placed upon Capt. Good's loss of memory as to what was done with the sight placed upon his desk.

Although in the eyes of Capt. Good's friends the sentence may seem somewhat severe, it was in reality the only thing for the Court to do after an unbiased review of the testimony placed at their disposal. Capt. Good stands before the public today not as a criminal, but as one who has allowed his apparent dislike for a superior officer to get the better of his better judgment. As a military officer he was bound to heed the commands of his superior. It made no difference what personal opinions he might have concerning his superior officer, so long as he wore the uniform of the National Guard and was amenable to military rules and regulations, he was in duty bound to keep a quiet tongue unless he was in a position to bring definite charges against any member of the military whom he might consider incompetent. Furthermore in his rank as captain, it was not his part to criticize but rather to obey and say nothing.

From the civilian's point of view, Capt. Good's past record for bravery and hard work would appear to come in and have possibly a militating influence when the Court came to the point of passing sentence. But military law is strict and its hard and fast rules must be maintained. Any diversion from the law would jeopardize the discipline of any military body and leave the members of the court to say nothing of the commander-in-chief liable to the accusation of friendly discrimination. The integrity of the Republic must be upheld at all hazards.

Capt. Good was given a fair trial by men in whom he has confidence and in whom the public have confidence, and he reaps the just reward of his own lack of discretion.

"PLUG" HAT AND SOCIETY.

An English Lord has headed a reform movement to abolish the "plug" hat of swell society. He maintains that this same "plug" hat that is supposed to be the distinguishing mark of a gentleman with money or a theatrical manager is a "most uncomfortable and hideous head gear, worthy of a scarecrow and not of a human being." There is no doubt that the reformer sizes up the "plug" hat properly, but in starting a movement to abolish it he has failed to size up "society." It is the chief aim of the leaders of "society" to make themselves as uncomfortable as possible. Of course the plug hat is uncomfortable. That is just the reason why the average society man wears it when he goes on parade. No one supposes for an instant that a big white stiff shirt front, a high collar and patent leather shoes is a combination gotten up for the express purpose of comfort. Men don such togs when they go on exhibition. When they want comfort they go home and get into their old clothes.

The English Lord says the "plug" hat is ugly, and there he is right again. But that makes no difference, society says it is good form, consequently it must remain. A man may put such material on his frame as to make him resemble a cross between a blue bottle fly and a cockroach, but if society sets the stamp of good form on the make-up, he must continue to make himself hideous.

The same thing is true with the society make-up of the society women. They must make themselves as uncomfortable as the foolish brains of Parisian dressmakers can provide before they are quite prepared to meet the shallow approval of society. When men and women fall in with such readiness under the command of what society chooses to class as good form, the London Lord might as well save himself the ignominious defeat that will meet a "plug" hat reform. When society accepts men and women for what they are rather than for what good clothes may appear to make them, then and not till then will sensible customs come to the surface.

JAPAN WAR AND RELIGION.

Since the war between China and Japan much has been written upon the commercial development of the two countries and the probable results in the world of trade, but it has remained for Bishop E. R. Hendrix to point out the good that has been wrought to the religious world by that seige of bloodshed through which the Asiatic nations passed. He is evidently of the Jesuitical turn of mind, and feels that the end has justified the means.

In the early days of Japan it was a question freely discussed whether or no Christianity would denationalize its believers; whether in the event of war the Japanese Christian would continue loyal to his country or go over to the nation of the Christian teachers. It was fear of such a possibility that led to the proclamations threatening with death any who might presume to turn the religious minds in other channels than they have run for the past centuries.

When, however, during the late war, it was seen that the Christian Japanese was quite as good a fighter and equally competent and loyal an officer as his brother pagan, the rulers of the nation became aware of the mistake they had made in estimating the national honor of the converted citizens. Following this discovery there was a distinct change in the attitude toward the Bible teachers. Where at one time members of the Imperial Guard were severely censured if found with a Bible in their possession, Bible distribution among soldiers, sailors and in the hospitals became quite general, chief officers of the army lending their aid to the work of chaplains and other religious teachers. Furthermore, the Bishop notes that through the calling to the army of men from old Japan, bringing the farmers and fishermen from districts which foreigners have been unable to reach, an opportunity was given for the Christian workers to make their first attack, so to speak, upon the stronghold of the heathen temple, and open the way for a more progressive campaign when peace once more ruled supreme. It is needless to say that the foothold and advantage once gained will not be lost, and that the Christian worker will lead the way into the heart of Japan and plant the seeds of true progress among the people who have been so carefully guarded by the priests of religious darkness.

MAX O'RELL AND THE NEW WOMAN.

The "new woman" controversy, which the North American Review has for some months given liberal space, is enlivened in the July issue by a contribution from Max O'Rell. This writer naturally takes the French womanhood as a type. While there are many who would disagree with his selection of a "type," there is much truth in some of his remarks upon the "new woman."

Max O'Rell gives the American women of "good society" the credit of being satisfied with their lot, "which consists in being the adored goddesses of refined households"; but he maintains that among the middle classes there exist "restless, bumptious, ever poking their noses everywhere women who are slowly but surely and safely transforming this great land of liberty into a land of petty, fussy tyranny, and trying, often with complete success, to impose on the community fads of every shape and form."

"If there is one country in the world," he continues, "where the women appear, in the eyes of the foreign visitor, to enjoy all manner of privileges and to have the men in leading strings, that country is America. You would imagine, therefore, that America should be the last country where the 'new woman' was to be found airing her grievances. Yet she is flourishing throughout the length and breadth of this huge continent. She is petted by her husband, the most devoted and hard-working of husbands in the world; she is literally covered with precious stones by him. She is the superior of her husband in education and in almost every respect. She is surrounded by the most numerous and delicate attentions. Yet she is not satisfied."

"The Anglo-Saxon 'new woman' is the most ridiculous production of modern times and is destined to be the most ghastly failure of the century. She is par excellence the woman with a grievance, and self-labeled the greatest nuisance of modern society. The new woman wants to retain all the privileges of her sex, and secure, besides, all those of man. She wants to be man and to remain a woman. She will fail to become a man, but she may succeed in ceasing to be a woman."

It will be noted that the witty Frenchman is dealing with the class of women who go about the country howling about their rights, which rights are those cherished by the woman who has a desire to wear bloomers, so she can stand with her hands in her pockets like a man. The majority of the Anglo-Saxon race will agree with him that the new woman to whom he draws attention is indeed one of the most "ridiculous productions of modern times." He has, however, forgotten the true new woman of modern American life, the woman who does not waste her time harping on rights, but quietly, modestly and persistently labors to raise the standard of intellectual and broad-minded womanhood. A woman of this type who has recently gained prominence is the wife of William J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for United States President. She is a woman who, after her college course, took the full course in law and was admitted to the bar. Her study of law was not to enable her to gain prominence as among the first picayune lawyers, but rather, as she says, "with a view to bringing myself closer touch with my husband's work."

This last type Max O'Rell probably includes in the "good society," consequently he can be forgiven for the terse criticism of the brazen extremists.

COMMERCE IS THE ALLY OF FREEDOM.

Address by U. S. Consul George W. Bell of Sydney.

DELIVERED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Sample Case on Every Voyage of Discovery — Commerce the Index of the Condition of the People. Money Needed for Subsidies.

world. They are better able to buy what we have to sell than anybody else, and with their ability to buy is their desire for the best that can be had. They have no prejudices against American goods. With them our trade should be very large. We should have 40 per cent of their trade instead of only 6 per cent. There are 27,000,000 tons of freight to be moved around the Pacific, and we, if we would not fall behind in the march of progress, ought to have our share of it.

"One reason we do not is because we haven't the means of transportation. If there were a line of steamships of large burden, say 6,000 tons, like those of the English lines between San Francisco and Sydney, I think a large part of the travel between the Colonies and England would find its way on either the going or returning trip this way. And this passenger travel is something surprisingly large. With the passenger travel would come the freight traffic."

Colonel Bell expressed the belief that if 5 per cent of the money paid for freight to foreign bottoms were spent in subsidies it would soon restore the Stars and Stripes to an honorable place if not supremacy on the ocean. If the sentiment against subsidies were too strong, he thought the same end could be obtained by the construction of the Nicaragua canal, though he thought it ought to be built, controlled and operated directly by the United States Government.

MOTHER COOKE BURIED.

Large Number of Friends at the Residence and Cemetery.

The funeral of the late Juliette Montague Cooke, mother of C. M. and A. F. Cooke and Mrs. Annie Montague Cooke, took place from the homestead at 4 p. m. yesterday. The house as well as the grounds around it were crowded with friends of the deceased.

Scriptures were read by Rev. H. H. Parker, and Rev. O. H. Gulick made appropriate remarks on the life of the deceased, dwelling at length upon her work as one of the early missionaries. Previous to the eulogy by Rev. Gulick, the quartette composed of Miss Richards (leader), Miss Clymer, W. W. Hall and Walter Dillingham sang "Rock of Ages."

The casket was borne to the hearse by S. M. Damon, W. O. Smith, W. W. Hall, W. R. Castle, F. J. Lowrey and Dr. A. B. Lyons, and removed to the plot in old Kawaiahae churchyard. Here the choir rendered "Asleep in Jesus."

There were a great many handsome floral offerings on the casket, and wreaths and bouquets carried by the friends were laid on the grave after the interment. The funeral was under the direction of H. H. Williams.

TENDERS OPENED.

Wide Margin Between Contractors for Government Work.

The Minister of the Interior yesterday opened ten bids submitted by as many contractors for the foundation of the central fire station to be erected at the corner of Fort and Beretania streets. Following are the names of the bidders and the amount asked for the work:

E. B. Thomas, \$700; Fred Harrison, \$725; J. F. Bowler, \$775; Arthur Harrison, \$899; Lucas Bros., \$1,049; A. Patis, \$1,174; C. B. Dwight, \$1,225; F. H. Edwards, \$1,300; Sinclair & Walker, \$1,422; R. Lishman, \$1,461.

Tenders for building the Kailua and Beach road at Kona were as follows:

M. F. Scott, \$1,400; Geo. MacDowell, \$2,800; J. A. Maguire, \$6,000; David Alawa, \$8,700.

The estimate furnished by the chairman of the road board for this work was \$1,500.

Taxes on a Mongrel Cur.

Patrolman Hewitt was up in the district court yesterday afternoon for refusing to pay taxes on a certain black and white cur which Mr. Jonathan Shaw said belonged to him and for which he charged the usual sum.

Hewitt said that the dog in question was one that had followed various members of the Mounted Patrol at different times that upon the day mentioned Mr. Shaw happened to see the dog on his veranda and not in the parlor as he had stated that he had put down dog taxes against his name. He told Mr. Shaw at the time that the dog did not belong to him and that he could take the beast away if he wanted to. Hewitt further stated that the dog was a dirty mongrel cur and that it was not likely he would harbor such an animal.

Judge De La Vergne said he believed the dog did not belong to Hewitt, but according to law if a man harbored a dog even for an hour he was liable to taxes.

Hewitt does not like the thing at all and has hired a lawyer who will appeal his case.

"Let me give you a pointer," said M. F. Gregg, a popular conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. "Do you know that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures you when you have the stomach ache? Well, it does." And after giving this friendly bit of advice the jolly conductor passed on down the aisle. It is a fact that thousands of railroad and traveling men never take a trip without a bottle of this Remedy, which is the best cure for bowel disorders in the world. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for H. I.

VOLCANOES OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Dr. Lyons Continues His Interesting Talk on Geology.

DR. DRESSLAR AND CYLINDERS.

Prof. Scott Talks Again of the Greeks—The Study of History. Relative Age of Various Volcanoes—Mauna Loa and Vesuvius.

At chapel yesterday the following announcements were made: A lecture this evening at 7:45 by Rev. S. S. Palmer, on "The Power of Personal Influence." Everybody welcome. It will be in the High School building, just at the close of Prof. Lyons' geology class. An excursion to Waianae, free to the members of the summer school and all teachers, by the courtesy of President Dillingham of the Oahu R. R., will take place Saturday at 1 p.m. Those who wish to go will please give their names this morning to Mr. F. W. Abbott.

Quite an extensive exhibit of map drawing, cardboard sewing, composition work, etc., from Napoopoo, adorns the bay window of the High School office.

The class in pedagogy in the afternoon considered appearance. Dr. Dresslar first held up a picture, which some teachers declared to be a rabbit, and others called a duck, the ears in one case becoming the bill in the other.

"Can you separate the ideas now? You see, then, what the mind gets from a picture even depends on what is already in the mind. Suppose I had a glass in each hand, one of water, the other full of nitric acid. Suppose that I pour water into each, will the combination be the same? Why not? Because what was in before was different. Every child knows something. What you teach is but added to that. Then what must you know first? What is already in the child's mind."

During the morning Dr. Dresslar had been asking various teachers to arrange in order of weight seven brass cylinders of different length. He now placed the results on the board. He also asked the relative weight of the largest and smallest. The estimates were that the smallest was from two to seven times as heavy as the largest. In fact the cylinders were of exactly the same weight.

"What is the explanation? Simply this: Nature has been teaching us over and over that of two objects of similar material the larger will be heavier. Our expectation has been disappointed, and so we think the larger lighter."

In answer to a question:

"Yes! I have tried it with a blind man, and others blindfolded. If they felt of it so as to discover the size, the result was the same. Yes, if placed in the hand so that they could not discover the size they answered correctly. What does this prove? That what is already in the mind determines the result. Therefore, know the mind of the child."

In methodology the class discussed the chief purpose of history teaching. Some teachers thought that the learning of facts is the chief end; others morals and citizenship. Here the question was raised: "Will a man of perfect moral character be a good citizen?" The teachers are fond of debating. Algebra, geometry, history, methodology, nature study, all bear witness to talents evidently buried, for the most part, in country schools. We raise the question. Why not institute debating societies and allow this talent free vent? Anybody who can use this idea is welcome to it. But to resume, the question raised above was debated, as long as Dr. Dresslar would allow, and then many were unsatisfied. Others yet thought the end to be sought in teaching history was the conduct of life, and others that it was the knowledge of good and evil. The latter now brought out much opposition. Let the child learn, and learn to love the good. The evil will come soon enough, seemed to be the general sentiment.

On the whole the teachers agreed with the purpose enunciated the day before by Dr. Dresslar, i.e., the chief use of history for the child is to give it moral notions. In closing the discussion Dr. Dresslar said:

"Don't take this because I say so. Think it out for yourself. Think of this: What will the effect be if I do so and so?"

Roman education, continued, was the starting point in Prof. Scott's history of education. The later Romans, led on by their numerous provinces, began to have the conception of universal brotherhood. Their Christianity came in and taught that man is immortal, and that we must obey the higher law. A higher ideal of individual arose. In spite of the extremes of monasticism and fasting and opposition to education, the germ was there, the equality of all men, the nobleness of man. If one was educated it was the right of the rest. Of course the progress was slow. But the tendency was there.

We pass rapidly over the Middle Ages. Alfred the Great studied, founded schools, and hoped to see the day when every man in his kingdom could read. Before his time, Charlemagne was much the same kind of a man, with a greater kingdom to rule.

But in all this time there is little meat for us. About the fifteenth century there was a revival of ancient learning, the "humanities," as they were called, Latin and Greek.

"As there are to be lectures, I understand, on the great names between, I shall skip, tomorrow, to Locke."

Volcanoes, continued, was Dr. Lyons' subject.

The relative age of our volcanoes was first. Kilauea is very young, has

built no mountain yet. Mauna Loa is older, but gives us an eruption about once in ten years not second to any in the world. Hualalai has broken out in the last hundred years, and can hardly be considered extinct. The next one in age is more difficult to pick out. Is it Mauna Kea or Haleakala? From the fresh lava, probably the latter is the younger. There must have been an eruption within three hundred years at the outside. It is strange we have no traditions on the point. Lanai and Kahoolawe are probably next, judging by the slightness of erosion. But they are small, and so it is uncertain. Kohala, West Maui and West Molokai are next and about the same age.

"East Molokai is older, but about the same as East Oahu. Waianae and Kauai are the oldest.

"Still, there are evidences of comparatively recent eruptions on all the islands. While the ravines here are at least 100,000 years old, and those in Waianae older, yet there is lava here at the base of some of the mountains that can hardly be older than 1,000 years.

"Will they be renewed? Probably. Can we tell when? Not certainly, but Mauna Loa and Mount Etna have always had their heavy eruptions, as far as history shows, within a few months of each other. In fact there seems to be a unanimity in the action of all the volcanoes on earth that suggests a common cause. A coincidence between sun spots and heavy rains on the one hand and volcanic activity on the other. It is easy to see the connection of the rains. The rains furnish water for the vapor which causes the explosion. The connection of sun spots is not so easily explained.

"As we have seen, rock is formed in two ways—by igneous and by sedimentary action. Igneous action builds up. We see this in volcanoes. But that is comparatively slight. The great work is done in the raising of mountain systems by the wrinkling of the earth's crust. On the other hand, the atmosphere and the ocean tear down. If they alone were at work the earth would be only a low plain just above the ocean.

"The old definition of a volcano was a burning mountain. The trouble with this is that it is never burning, and not always a mountain. There are three kinds of volcanoes—the lava cones, either flat like Mauna Loa when the lava runs over in quantities and quite fluid, or steep like Cotopaxi and Vesuvius when the lava runs out in small streams and not very fluid. Second, cinder cones, usually small, sort of blow holes, and having a crater on top. Third, tuffa cones, when there is much water and much steam is formed, carrying out finely divided rock and depositing it in a sedimentary way.

"You can illustrate the lava formation to your classes by making plaster of paris into a thin paste, building up a crater with clay or putty, and pouring the lava in. The plaster should be tinted with red earth or lamp black. Clean out your crater after an eruption and it will be ready for another.

"For a cinder cone, sprinkle sand through a large pepper box in different tints, one after another. It will form a sort of irregular stratification.

"To tell whether rock is igneous or sedimentary, look at the crystals; they are igneous, while bands are found only in sedimentary rock.

"To study a mountain, first see if it is regular, when it will be volcanic; or irregular, when it will probably be the remains of a wrinkle in the crust. Next find out the material, which you can do by examining the sides of the ravines."

TEACHERS' SPORT.

WH! Challenge a League Team to a Match Game.

Who says that the summer school of teachers are not in it? Well, they completed their match yesterday, joined forces and will now challenge one of the league teams to a fight to the death.

In the finishing three innings yesterday Pat Gleason and W. Wood of the First Regiment team took the places of Nalpo and McHeena in the "All Others" team, and "Moses" the place of Kalaukini on the Maui team. The "Maus" made six runs and the "All Others" two runs, which made a total of 14 to 6 in favor of the "Maus."

As soon as the game was completed the two teams got together and appointed Kanewaiul captain of the following team, picked from the ranks of the two: Meheula, pitcher; A. N. Wollcott, catcher; Kanewaiul, center field; Charles King, right field; S. Kellinoule left field; Kalaukini, first base; Osmer Abbott, second base; J. Cook, third base, and A. Beers, short stop. One of the league teams will be challenged to day.

From 3:30 to 5 p.m. today the summer school team will play a practice game with the First Regents.

CAMP HAWAII.

Pioneer Party From Hawaii Visit Yosemite Falls.

Since the 10th of July the Sentinel Hotel grove, fronting the Yosemite Falls and on the river bank, has been the camping place of the members of Camp Hawaii. Tomorrow they will break camp and leave for Oakland their present home. This is the pioneer party from the Hawaiian Islands to visit Yosemite as a party. Some members of the camp are from other places, but most of them are from the ocean-kissed shores of far-off and fair Hawaii. They have grand and wonderful scenery in their native home—pretty, picturesque, sylvan—but they have no Yosemites there, and they say so. They know there is but one Yosemite, and they have enjoyed its wonders the past nearly three weeks. Above their grounds and beside our Stars and Stripes hangs the banner of the new Republic of the Sea. "And we hope some day to exchange it for your Stars and Stripes" remarked one of the party. Camp Hawaii consists of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cooke, Chas. M. Cooke Jr., Clarence H. Cooke, Theo. A. Cooke, Miss Alice T. Cooke, Richard A. Cooke, George P. Cooke, Wm. R. Casle, Mrs. F. J. Lowrey, Miss Nellie M. Lowrey, Frederick D. Lowrey, Sheriff Ward M. Lowrey, Alton J. Lowrey and

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Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Miss Helen S. Lowrey, all of Honolulu; Mrs. M. Howard and Miss Tilda Matlison of Oakland; Joseph Brown, of Houston, Texas, who left about a week ago, and Frank Beto, chef, Japan.

NEW COFFEE COMPANY.

McStocker and Morgan's Plantation is Now South Kona Coffee Co.

Large Tract in Best Part of Kona. Output Last Season 250 Bags. Improvements Contemplated.

Articles of incorporation were issued yesterday to the South Kona Coffee Company with the following gentlemen as officers:

President, F. R. McStocker; Vice-President, Wm. H. Hoogs; Treasurer, James F. Morgan; Secretary, Frank Hustace; Auditor, W. George Ashley.

The capitalization is \$50,000 full paid and there is no stock for sale. The property consists of 2600 acres of the best coffee land in Kona, located at Kaulohiki, Hookena, Hawaii. One hundred acres is under cultivation now and the output last crop was 250 bags.

The plantation was originally owned and operated by J. F. Morgan and F. B. McStocker and managed by J. M. Davis, but as the demand upon the time of the owners grew they decided to incorporate and divide the burden. Running from the center of the plantation to Hookena landing is one of the finest roads in all Hawaii, so that the difficulties in shipping the crop or transporting material is not greater than is experienced by the average Honolulu merchant in delivering his goods.

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To study a mountain, first see if it is regular, when it will be volcanic; or irregular, when it will probably be the remains of a wrinkle in the crust. Next find out the material, which you can do by examining the sides of the ravines."

The present machinery on the plantation consists of pulpers, hullers and such other articles as are needed on a plantation of this size, but there is some more extensive machinery including a separator ordered from the coast and expected here within the next sixty days. The buildings consist of manager's house, coffee house, drying house, water tanks and laborers' quarters. Before the company was incorporated there were 15 laborers and 1 overseer employed, but as it is the intention of the company to at once extend the operations this number will be increased.

The plantation has been in operation for the past four years and the output has been handled by Mr. Morgan for the local market. The average price for the last crop was 19 cents a pound.

Mr. Morgan leaves by the Hall this morning to give directions for work planned and to attend to such other matters as may require his attention.

THE SEWERAGE QUESTION.

Government Will Mail Proposition to a New York Expert.

By the Australia on Saturday a proposition to Dr. Herring, a celebrated engineer of New York city, for him to come here and make plans and specifications and furnish estimates for a complete sewerage system for Honolulu will be made.

During F. S. Dodge's visit to New York he met Mr. Waring, Superintendent of the garbage system there, as well as Dr. Herring, and from them he obtained much information relative to sewerage systems. Mr. Waring, when spoken to on the subject, said it would be impossible for him to come here, but he would select a man for the work. Dr. Herring, however, who is one of the best known experts in the United States was willing to come provided the remunerations is satisfactory.

The appropriation for the preliminary work on the system is \$10,000, and a portion of that will be expended in paying Dr. Herring for his services. On the ground, he can tell just what system is best adapted to the conditions of the city, and he will be competent to approximate the cost.

He has not been in correspondence with the Government, so that it will be several weeks before it will become known whether he will accept the offer.

TOKEN OF ESTEEM.

John Cassidy is Presented With a Large Crayon Picture.

John Cassidy, former superintendent of the Mutual Telephone Company, was surprised and very much affected man when, at about noon Tuesday, a committee from the employees of that company called at his house and presented him with a life-size picture of himself and wife, nicely done by J. J. Williams, the photographer, and enclosed in a handsome frame.

Mr. Cassidy thought the boys had just come to call on him, and luncheon being on the table, he said: "Come!

teachers attending the summer school,

along and eat, boys." Upon entering the parlor and finding the picture he showed signs of great surprise.

The picture was lifted and upon it was found a card with the following words and names:

"To Mr. John Cassidy, as a token of esteem, after years of service together, from Charles Crane, Henry Crane, Charles Reeves, Toyo Jackson, Kale Aona, Charles Spencer, Tom Holstein, Charles Cash, M. Johnson, M. Hopkins, John Crowder, Louis Castino, Joe Castillo, Ieola Keakahi, Employees of the Mutual Telephone Company."

COURT NOTES.

Sou.: Probate Matters and a Waiver Case Settled.

H. H. has sued Jonathan Shaw for placing him under arrest and asking him to pay taxes when they had already been paid. Defendant asks that the case be postponed until the 16th, owing to the absence of Deputy Marshal Hitchcock, who is a material witness in the case.

P. M. Pahukula, defendant in injunction proceedings brought by J. A. McGuire, has been cited to appear in court on September 7th and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

Victor N. Baker and Eliza K. Baker, minors, by their guardian, Chas. J. Creighton, have filed answer in equity suit brought by Elizabeth Booth.

Chas. H. Rose has filed an amended declaration in suit for ejectment which he has begun against Yoshimura, Chock Tong and others.

In the water controversy between Wong Leong et al and W. G. Irwin, the Supreme Court has issued a decree dismissing plaintiff's complaint, and orders clerk to assess costs of court, to be divided and paid by contending parties.

In the ejectment suit by G. K. Kalopaha against Kuma, counsel agrees that case may be tried any time after the close of the present term, upon receipt of twenty-four hours' notice.

Sentence is suspended in the case of The Republic vs. H. G. Froebel, charged with violating the law relative to the sale of liquors. Defendant plead guilty.

William H. McGowan, administrator of the estate of Martha A. McGowan, has filed his accounts showing receipts to be \$1,771.80; disbursements, \$1,771.78.

Off for the Coast.

The following people are booked to travel for San Francisco on the O. S. S. Australia, Saturday: H. Gorman, J. S. Muirhead, J. Ludvigsen and son, Miss R. Jewell, Mrs. J. C. McStay, C. B. Wells, wife and daughter, Mrs. Gus Schuman and two children, Miss Maggie Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Peacock and four children, Mrs. W. A. Wall, Miss A. M. Paris, J. Grace, Gustave Schuman, J. A. Hopper, Miss Hopper, Miss Deacon, L. B. Kerr and family, Mrs. E. J. Duffy, Mrs. F. Bent, A. R. Meacock, E. Halstead and wife, A. M. Mellis and wife, B. Topmoeller, Dr. J. M. Topmoeller, F. J. Lowrey, W. E. Beckwith, C. J. Falk, J. H. Schnack, J. A. Munro and wife, Miss Clift, Mrs. W. Clift, F. Clift, Mrs. M. M. Bucknam, Miss G. Ballard, J. A. Scott, H. K. Hyde and wife, Mrs. Paul Neumann, Colonel A. B. Brown, Mrs. John Ballard and F. Ballard.

Mountain Fire.

People along Nuuanu valley were very much troubled last night about a bright fire up on Waialani just Ewa of the Electric Light Station. The fire started in the morning, down near the Waialani gulch and burned for quite a space down toward the sea, afterwards spreading up toward the Kamehameha teacher's shed. At a late hour last night the fire was still burning and had reached the other side of the mountain. "Central" was bothered with questions of "Where's the fire?" all night.

H. J. Rhodes Out.

Acting under instructions from Minister King, who is President of the Bureau of Agriculture, Commissioner Marsden yesterday notified H. J. Rhodes, superintendent of the nursery, that his services were not required. The Commissioner gave Mr. Rhodes reasonable time to vacate the premises.

The action is said to be the wish of a majority of the cabinet. No reasons were given for Mr. Rhodes' removal beyond an unofficial statement that he was unsatisfactory to persons who visited the nursery in quest of plants.

GENIAL JOSEPH

TALKS OF LABOR.

Advocates Contract System Because of Conditions.

NOT ENOUGH MEN FOR DEMAND.

Not Particular as to Nationality—Dangers of Strike With Free Labor & Coffee Men May Lose Everything When at Mercy of Laborer, Etc.

Joseph Marsden, Commissioner of Agriculture, is again at his desk after a six weeks' tour of the Island of Hawaii, most of which was done on foot. While away he visited nearly all of the coffee plantations and gave advice as to the methods of planting and cultivating the coffee berry. He also arranged with homesteaders and others regarding the planting of various kinds of seeds which he will furnish them.

Asked regarding his utterances on the subject of contract labor, reported in the Hilo Tribune and commented upon in this paper, Mr. Marsden said:

"I seem to have been either misquoted in Hilo or misunderstood by your paper, and the impression has consequently gone abroad that I have been tramping over Hawaii telling people that they must have contract Asiatic labor or go broke. It is a mistaken idea. I do not care whether the labor is Asiatic or white, or what the nationality is, but the men, poor men and rich, who have invested their money in coffee land must have some guarantee that their all is not going to be swept away from them when picking time comes for the first crop."

"I did not wish to be understood as saying planters must import their pickers from China or Japan! I don't care where they get their labor from; if it can be found in Honolulu, let them come here and get it—come six months ahead of time and contract with them for the work. Without a contract, what guarantee have they that the men will be on hand? These islands have not a superabundance of labor; if they had there would be no necessity for the numerous arrivals we are having by every vessel. If the laborers are not under contract, then the planter is at their mercy, and he can be made to pay whatever the laborer demands to harvest his crops. Unless they are under contract there is nothing to prevent their going on strike at the most inopportune moment."

"Suppose the laborers on sugar plantations were not under contract, and when the time arrived for cutting they would lay down their knives and quit—what relief would we have? None. Well, it is almost identically the same with the man who plants coffee. The difference is that with the coffee planter the loss in most instances would fall upon one man, while with sugar it would be on a company."

"When there is a sufficient number of laborers on the Islands, no matter what the nationality, to supply all the demands and have a surplus beside, then, and not until then, will the planter be independent. I am as much in favor of free labor as any one in the country, but I do not believe it is practical now for the reasons I have given. Co-operative labor on coffee plantations will hardly answer, because the conditions are so different from a sugar plantation; labor is not required as continuously as in cultivating cane. One man might be able to do the work during certain seasons, while it would require a half dozen at others. When they are most needed is when they are apt to strike work. In Oahu and Kona labor is scarce today; they haven't enough, really, to do the work required."

"You may say for me that I favor contract labor, any nationality, simply because the supply in this country is not sufficient to put the planter on an independent basis. When there are enough people on the Islands able to do the work required, and willing to do it without being under contract, but at a rate which will allow conducting plantations at a profit, then abolish the contract system."

KAU RAIN GOD.

Said to Possess the Power of Bringing On Downpours.

Recent Encounter With an Old Hag. Superstition of Natives About the God Near Kaataliki.

The absence of rain in the Kau district has set people wondering if there is not some method other than firing explosives into the air which might prove efficient in the matter of calling down much needed waters from the skies. They have searched in the old books on their library shelves and consulted the kahunas far and near, but not until the other day did they succeed in getting some solution to the problem, which, if things are as they are represented to be, will result in reports by the next steamer from Hawaii of rains that have flooded the country and set up an opposition to the ocean.

A few days ago one of the despondent Pahala sugar plantation men was wandering about mauls of Kaataliki when he spied an old native woman whom he immediately took for a witch wandering about within what seemed to be the limits of a circle. All the while she kept muttering to herself and gazing heavenwards in an attitude of supplication. At intervals she would place her hands on a small object, at the same time uttering a peculiar screech whistle.

The watcher was all eyes and ears at once, believing the woman to be out

of her senses, and watching for the climax of her uncanny proceedings.

It began to grow dusk, and the plantation man, not wishing to be left alone in such a dismal place with such a person, at last made up his mind to address her, which he did in a rather shaky manner, as follows:

"Old lady, what are you doing out here in this dismal place, performing such queer acts?"

Her answer came slowly but distinctly: "I am of an age that knows none of your kind, and my practices are beyond the comprehension of such as yourself; but let me tell you that by your rude interference you have spoilt all my work and sent the Rain God flying toward his home beyond the skies. I am only a feeble woman and cannot punish you, but remember that through your indiscretion you have brought on a drought which was just beginning, and which it was in my power to avert. Go! I will have no more of you. Remember that a dry spell is upon this district, and the grass, trees and cane will die on all hands."

And so disappeared the shivering old woman, laughing fiendishly as she skipped over the ground toward the hills, leaving the plantation man in a maze of bewilderment.

There is a popular superstition with the natives in the district of Kau that if a person makes a pilgrimage to this Rain God, which has been seen by a very few people, and whips it with an ohelo branch, there will be a downpour of rain.

About a year ago a prominent Hawaiian lawyer of Honolulu, and Prince Albert, wanted to make a visit to it, and there was a rivalry to see who would reach it first. The lawyer, of course, was winner.

After placing a bottle of gin on the head of the god, he administered to it a sound thrashing with ohelo branches and then departed for home.

It is claimed that Prince Albert had hardly reached the place when the rain came down in torrents so great that he had to postpone his visit for several days.

It was suggested by a kamaaina later that had Albert but possessed the good sense to snatch the bottle of gin away he might have prevented such weeping of the skies and saved himself from an outward drenching.

HILO BUDGET.

Some Activity Shown at the Volcano.

Visitors to the Crater—New Manager for Hilo Tribune—Resolutions on Dr. Bond.

[From the Hilo Tribune.]

HILO (Hawaii), Aug. 8.—The latest from the volcano, Friday, 5 p.m., states that the lake is rapidly increasing in size, the fire is very fierce and fountains are playing all day and night. Quite a number of people have been at the volcano, who pronounce the scene to be the grandest ever witnessed in their lifetime. Mr. Lee has faith in his sovereign lady and says she will keep up her fiery festival for a long time to come.

The following action, reported to the Trustees of the Hilo Boarding School by a committee appointed for this purpose, was unanimously adopted at a meeting held on Monday, July 27, 1896.

"Since it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from this earthly life our most esteemed and venerable associate, the Reverend Elias Bond, D. D., of Kohala, who has been a Trustee of the Hilo Boarding School during the last fifty-five years, we desire to put on record our deep sense of personal loss, as well as of that which has befallen the school."

"The oldest members of the Board have not forgotten the Boys' School in Kohala, where he carefully and thoroughly fitted so many boys to enter the Hilo Boarding School from year to year, when instruction was imparted in the Hawaiian language and the higher branches were taught.

"In counsel he was eminently wise, judicious and practical, and his gifts to the funds of the school were general.

"To the family and near friends of our departed comrade we offer our heartfelt sympathy, and the Secretary is hereby directed to transmit to them this expression of the sense of the loss which we have sustained, and our sorrow with them in their bereavement.

"CHAS. H. WETMORE,
C. W. HILL."

There was an accident aboard the S. Hawaii last Monday while she was in port that resulted in the death of a Kanaka seaman named George. The men were at work when a block fell on the unfortunate man, fracturing his skull and breaking a leg in two different places. At the time of the accident the man was unconscious for some time, which made his companions believe he was dead. The flag on the Hawaii was placed at half mast. When Dr. W. L. Moore arrived aboard the steamer he found that the man was only unconscious, resulting from the fearful shock he had sustained. Dr. Moore attended to the man's injuries. The unfortunate man appeared on the road to recovery until Friday, when he had a relapse and died shortly afterwards.

Mr. E. D. Sparrow, of San Francisco, arrived in Hilo last Thursday by the ship Roderick Dhu. This gentleman has come to Hilo to take the business management of the Hilo Tribune.

The Ookala mill stopped grinding for the season this week. The crop exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. Next year's crop will be larger still.

It is always gratifying to receive testimonials for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the endorsement is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E. Royster, physician and pharmacist of Olney, Mo.; and as he has used the Remedy in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years, he should certainly know. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. L.

TWAIN IN LONDON.

Gets That Far on His Journey Around the World

Will Remain There Six Months—Views of the Transvaal—Likes American Consuls.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 31.—Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), with his wife and daughter arrived to-day from Table Bay, Cape Colony. Although he started out on his tour of the world in feeble health, being obliged often to take to his bed between the delivery of lectures, and notwithstanding an attack of illness in India, he looked the picture of health when he landed here. He has gone far and seen much in the Sandwich Islands, Australia, India and South Africa, but it was especially of affairs in the Transvaal, where his stay was coincident with the excitement over the trial of the "Reform" prisoners, that he was ready to talk. He expressed himself as feeling charmed with what he had seen in South Africa. He said:

"I consider the Transvaal the country of the future. It has a delightful climate and boundless natural wealth. I had presented to me in Johannesburg a little nugget with figures on it showing the enormous increase in the gold output. The bulk of trade there is in the hands of the English and Germans, but Americans should be able to command the lion's share of the trade in machinery, the largest portion of the machinery in the Transvaal being of American make. John Hays Hammond, the Reform leader convicted of treason, whose sentence of death was commuted, intends to bring back from the States with him \$200,000 worth. The majority of Americans in the Transvaal are engaged in mining and engineering. I think there is a great opening there for a young man acquainted with this branch of mechanics."

"The American element is comparatively small, but the mass of the Boers make no distinction between Americans and English. Indeed, all foreigners, with the exception of Germans, are referred to as English. The excitement over the Jameson raid and the subsequent trial of the reformers has subsided, but all the Reformers are agreed that the cause of political reform has been retarded a decade by the Jameson fiasco."

Mark Twain shows his humorous appreciation for the stolid qualities of the Boer character in touching up their history. He said, with his solemn and characteristic drawl:

"The flight of the children of Israel was a holiday excursion compared with the Boer Treks. When finally settled in the Transvaal, like the Mormons, they thought the country was so valuable that no one would ever take the trouble to disturb them. Though there is no doubt that the English preserved them from extinction at the hand of the savages, their hatred of England increased with every interference. The hand of God as they firmly believe, guided them in the wilderness of different settlements and the English persisted in interfering in each instance."

"In my opinion the Uitlander element must overwhelmingly preponderate before they can gain political recognition, and then it can only be by peaceful means.

The traveler expressed himself as very favorably impressed with the United States Consular officials, especially Mr. Williams at Johannesburg, "whom," he added, "I count my personal friend." He added:

"I think that with the increase of commerce and the development of the country, our Government will find it important for the extension of American trade to increase the Consulates."

Asked regarding his own plans, Mr. Clemens replied that he intends to remain in England no longer than six months, and that he will spend it in some quiet spot away from London, where he intends to write a book.

BIG CHICAGO FAILURE.

March Combination Goes Under \$20,000,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Moore Brothers, the promoters of the Diamond Match Company and the New York Biscuit Company, announced tonight that they had failed.

A meeting of prominent financiers and Chicago bankers was held about midnight at the residence of one of them on the South Side, and it was agreed by them to close the Chicago Stock Exchange indefinitely tomorrow at 10 a.m. These gentlemen said it was the only course for them to pursue, and that as far as they were concerned their stock was margined to a figure which would protect them. The Stock Exchange will be called to order at 10 a.m., when the failure of Moore Bros. will be announced.

The speculative value of the failure will be about \$20,000,000. It is thought by some that the adjournment of the Stock Exchange will last but a few days and that matters within that time will be straightened out in a way that will make the losses as easy as possible to bear.

LI IN ENGLAND.

The Chinese Viceroy Arrives in London.

LONDON, August 2.—Li Hung Chang arrived at Southampton today from Havre and was received by various officials of the British Government. The distinguished Chinese visitor proceeded directly to London, where he was installed in Lord Lansdale's magnificent mansion in Carleton House Terrace, which is to be his residence during his visit in England.

Li Hung Chang is the guest of the British Government. It is announced he will only stay three weeks in England, at the end of which time he will sail for the United States. His departure is thus planned in order to enable him to catch the steamer Empress of

China, upon which he will sail for home from Vancouver.

When Li Hung Chang landed today at Southampton a body of American sailors from the American line steamship St. Paul lined the passage from the steamer to the train.

ANOTHER ALLEGED HEALER. Texas People Who Were Treated by a Traveling Fraud.

DALLAS, Tex., July 30.—Since Saturday a man giving his name as August Schrader, and claiming to be a divine healer, has had this city and surrounding section much excited. He professed to heal by touch, through faith, and he treated 2,000 persons in four days for different ailments. Some reported that they had been cured. He left suddenly, leaving the following posted in his hotel:

"I am called from here, and obey my Father's will."

It is said that he will return, but it is thought that he left to keep from being exposed as a fraud. He was illiterate and offensive in appearance. He said that he had traveled all through the East, and that he fasts for forty days each year, and has walked on the water like Christ.

MORLEY ON ARBITRATION.

Recognizes the Gravity of the Venezuelan Situation.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The long and elaborate article by John Morley, the late Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the Nineteenth Century, on arbitration, is attracting considerable attention. Mr. Morley contends that while the line of difference between Secretary Olney and the Marquis of Salisbury is narrow, yet one British non possumus could easily convert it into a risk of fratricidal war. He strongly believes that what is to be done must be done quickly, and dredges the result of fatalistic confidence in the wisdom of Downing street.

Mr. Morley adds that if the Foreign Office leaves arbitration alone it would be nothing of a disaster to one of the greatest causes now moving the Western world. If Lord Salisbury fails the question will be set back for many years.

DENIALS BY BRYAN.

He Says He Has Not Promised Places to Anyone.

LINCOLN (Neb.), August 2.—Regarding the rumor that he had promised to appoint Governor Altgeld Attorney-General in event of his election Bryan said to-night: "In order to answer once for all rumors in regard to places promised, I desire to say that I have not directly or indirectly promised any office of any kind to any person whomsoever, and shall not during the campaign promise any office of any kind to any person whomsoever."

KRUEGER ON THE JAMESON CASE.

He Says England Has Still to Decide Who Was the True Leader.

JOHANNESBURG, August 2.—The Standard Diggers' News publishes an interview with President Kreuger in which he states that he had declined to interfere in behalf of Dr. Jameson. The President pointed out that the British Government had still to decide who were the ringleaders in the Jameson raid.

HARRITY QUILTS THE GAME.

Former Democratic Chairman Out of Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—William F. Harrity, until recently chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and for years a leader in the party councils, made the interesting announcement today that he has retired from active politics.

VICTORIA NOT TO ARBITRATE.

No Truth in Report that She Is About to Retire.

LONDON, August 1.—The rumor which for some time past has been given circulation in social circles that the Queen was about to arbitrate in the same district. This very prompt action of the Turkish authorities is a very striking proof of the good will shown by the Vail. Indeed he could not have done more or acted more promptly.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Cures Ulcers from all Impure Matter.

From whence came arising.

As the mixture is pleasant tasting, and

warranted free from all strong irritants, and

most delicate constitution of either sex,

TRANSFERRED BY TREASURER BOWEN

The Government Bonds Held by
Education Board.

NOT COMPULSORY IN THE LAW.

Many Changes Made Among the Teachers—New Appointments Made. Transfers in Outer Districts—Miss Brewer Succeeded by Miss Stansbury

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Education held yesterday there were present President Cooper, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. Jordan, H. S. Townsend, J. F. Scott and W. A. Bowen.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting Minister Cooper reported the following recommendations of the teachers' committee, which were all adopted:

That Mrs. J. N. Bell be appointed to take the place left vacant by Miss Mary Atkins at Ainakea.

That David Kanewauil be transferred to Kanapali with raise of salary.

That S. W. Meheula be appointed to Moloaia, Kauai, in place of B. Brightwell.

That Michael Freitas be appointed to Papakou in place of Mary Tora.

That Kealau Mahilum be appointed to Mana, Kauai.

That William Waiipo be appointed to Olowalu in place of D. Kanewauil, transferred.

That Mrs. Patton be appointed to the new Halawa, Hawaii, school.

That Matthew Hoomani be appointed principal at Kipahulu in place of Rosecrans, transferred.

That Miss Lizzie McColliston be appointed to Kamalo, Molokai.

That J. C. Lenhart be appointed principal of Kalaoa school, Hawaii, and that William Lutera be appointed assistant.

That Mrs. McStay be engaged at a certain salary to take the place assigned to her.

That Miss Stansbury be appointed in the High School in place of Miss M. Brewer, resigned.

That Mrs. Rosecrans be offered a salary at Lahaina.

That T. P. Harris be transferred from Spreckelsville to the Royal School as vice principal.

That Miss Cora Hennehan be given the principalship of Maemae school, Honolulu.

That Miss Alice Winter be appointed as teacher at Okala, beginning with September 1st, 1896.

That Miss Tanner be given the three weeks extra leave of absence already asked for.

W. A. Bowen presented the following report of the Finance Committee in regard to the transfer of Hawaiian Government bonds by the Department of Public Instruction to the General Treasury in the Department of Finance.

"It was my purpose in referring to committee the transfer of Hawaiian Government bonds to the General Treasury, as proposed, merely to get before the Department of Public Instruction in clear, specific form an exact statement of what was being transferred.

Secretary Rodgers had prepared a schedule of the bonds in question, but the said schedule was not at hand for reference. Hence it seemed desirable to defer action until a comparison of the bonds with the schedule had taken place, and the latter thus become fully verified. This has been done. I have examined the bonds, their dates, numbers, amounts, time due, rate of interest and amounts of overdue interest, and have to state the schedule as prepared by Secretary Rodgers is correct.

"In total the bonds amount to \$14,100, and the overdue interest amounts to \$3,138, making a full amount of present transfer, suggested and recommended by Minister Cooper, of \$17,238, to which could be added, I suppose, the interest yet to accrue.

"Upon looking up our authority to make the transfer proposed, I find that the language used is not in any manner mandatory.

"Also I find no reference to compensation; hence it would seem to be entirely within our discretion whether to transfer or not.

"The possession of bonds enabled the old Board of Education to obtain benefits, such as the purchase of the Emma street property for High School, and the question arises whether the holding of the bonds may not in like manner be of some advantage to the Department. If it is impossible, then there can be no object in keeping them, and the sooner the transfer is made the better.

"Respectfully submitted,

"WILLIAM A. BOWEN."

Upon the motion of W. A. Bowen the Board voted that the bonds be surrendered at once, as explained in the report of the Finance Committee.

Board adjourned at 4 p.m.

THEY WONDERED TO SEE HIM.

"I could not move a yard without help. I can walk for miles."

There is certainly a very sharp contrast between these two statements. When we see a person who, because of illness, is unable to move a yard without help, we do not expect to meet him on the road and on foot miles from home, soon thereafter; if indeed, we meet him at all. At least we should regard these extremes, considered as within the experience of the *wise man*, and enclosed within a comparatively brief period of time, as something to wonder at and ask questions about. And people did wonder at and inquire about it. Many said the circumstances recalled the age of miracles, supposed to have passed forever away. The facts briefly set forth in a letter from the

man himself) are as follows. We may add that Mr. Henry Jackson is a farmer well known and respected in his district, and his case is familiar to neighbors and friends of his throughout the vicinity.

"In the early part of 1892," says Mr. Jackson, "I began to feel weak and failing. I was low in spirits, and my bodily strength seemed to be leaving me. There was a bad and nauseous taste in my mouth; my appetite, which had always been good, failed until I had no desire for food whatever, and after eating I had much pain at the chest and fulness around the sides. My stomach always felt *burning hot*, and had a gnawing pain at the pit of it.

"I remained in this general condition until August of the same year, when I was taken worse. My legs began to swell, and rheumatism set in all over me, more particularly in the hips and back. No local treatment had any effect upon it. It grew worse and worse, until I was no longer able to rise from my chair without assistance. In truth, I had no power over myself, and could not move a yard without help.

"I suffered so with *more pain* that I could not lie in bed, and for over twelve months I never had my clothes off.

"During this time I was attended day and night, being literally unable to do anything of importance for myself. All the sleep I got was taken in naps and snatches while I was bolstered up in my usual place in an easy chair. Under the terrible strain of the pain and loss of proper rest my nerves broke down so that any uncommon event in the house or noise was more than I could bear. My heart was very bad, and thumped until I could scarcely stay in the chair and endure it.

"The doctor who had charge of my case said my condition was critical.

"He said my lungs and liver were badly affected, and that I had Bright's disease of the kidneys. Still his medicine did me no good, and after attending me ten months he said he could do no more for me.

"I then got a doctor from Bolton to see me, and he held out but slender hopes of my ever getting any better. I thought the same, and so did all who saw me.

"In October, 1893, my daughter, Mrs. Dickinson, of Bolton, told me how she had been benefited by taking Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup, and thought it might possibly help me. I had small faith, but there could be no harm in trying. So we sent at once to Mr. Pare, the chemist, in Flock Road, Bolton, for enough to decide whether it would do me good or not. After taking it a short time I was better. I could sleep better, and had some appetite for food, and what I ate agreed with me. This was hopeful and cheering indeed.

"I kept on with the Syrup and it acted wonderfully with me. The worst symptoms abated, and I gained strength. Soon all the water in my legs passed off, and the rheumatism troubled me but little. Still using the Syrup, my condition continued to improve in every respect, until I once more stood on my feet, and felt like a man of this world. I can now walk for miles, and have no pain. All my friends think as I do—that under the circumstances my recovery was nothing short of marvelous. You *will* be liberty to publish this statement, and refer any interested persons to me. (Signed) Henry Jackson, Pewett Hill Farm, Culcheth, near Warrington, October 9th, 1895."

No word of ours can add to the convincing force of Mr. Jackson's plain statement. His disease was originally and radically of the digestion. The attack was sharp and profound, and developed into the resulting conditions he so well describes. He may not have had Bright's disease, but that he was directly progressing towards that fatal malady there is no doubt. The effect of Mother Siegel's Syrup in his case only serves to show afresh its rare and remarkable power. Scarcely is so great a victory to be looked for from any medicine. Yet the facts are undeniable. We congratulate Mr. Jackson on his escape from a danger which was much more serious than even he probably imagined.

MAKING THE BLIND SEE. Partially Successful Experiment by an Electrician.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Walter W. Feits, an electrician and inventor from California, now living in this city, is to make a determined effort to earn the million dollars offered by Charles Rousso to any one who will cure him of blindness.

Mr. Feits suggests electrical treatment by means of a primary battery of his own invention. Experiments have been made on John F. Martin, the blind young man who has consented to act as Rousso's substitute for the purpose, and the results achieved in a few days have awakened hope in the millionaire's breast. It is said that Martin is very slowly, but surely recovering the use of his eyes. Mr. Feits' theory is that with his battery he can apply electricity in such form to diseased optic nerves as to fully restore their usefulness. He claims that his battery of four cells is not subject to polarization and does not transmit impurities in the passage of the current through the brain, by which alone the optical nerves can be effectively reached. In explaining his process and apparatus to-day Mr. Feits said:

"It has rarely been believed by electricians that a perfect voltage and amperage with a steady current could be obtained with a primary battery, but I have demonstrated this. My cells are six inches by eight inches in size. The properties of the fluids in the cells are my secret, and I have not yet obtained patents on them. I cured my wife of paralysis of the nerves of the jaw, and I think I can do the same thing with the optic nerve. I used a stronger current on the jaw than I dare use with the eye, as it must pass through the brain. As yet the highest current I have given Martin has been nearly ten volts and fifteen amperes."

This process of electricity was applied to John F. Martin to-day. Martin is about twenty-six years of age. When he was led into the room it was seen that his eyes were wide open, but he was almost absolutely sightless. Nine years ago his vision began to fail, and

to-day he can distinguish a figure in strong light only as a vague shadow. Before treating the blind man, Mr. Feits attached the ends of two wires connecting with his cells to a small incandescent lamp of eight candle power, which is just half the size of the ordinary electric light. This immediately glowed with great brilliancy. Martin then sat in a chair, and two sponge remitters having been attached to the battery, were applied at either side of the head, just above and slightly forward of the ear. Martin says he felt a slight stinging feeling at the places of contact and tingling of the nerves within his head. He also said he saw flashes of light before his eyes. This, Mr. Feits argued, proved that the optic nerve was not dead, but merely paralyzed.

Each application extends over an hour, and the patient is treated twice a day. Were it possible to apply a higher amperage through the brain, Mr. Feits says he could cure Martin in two weeks. As it is he is confident the young man's sight will be restored in as many months.

To Replace the Monowai.

It is given out that the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand is having a new steamer built to replace the Monowai in the American mail service.

An order has been placed with Denny Brothers of Dumbarton for a 16-knot boat. She is to be 350 feet long, 44 feet beam and 34 feet depth of hold. She is to be fitted with all the latest appliances, and will have a gross capacity of 4,700 tons. She will have accommodations for 250 saloon and 150 steerage passengers. The company is building a number of other boats for the Australian trade.—San Francisco Examiner.

Across the Ocean in a Rowboat.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The rowboat Fox, containing the Swedish sailors Frank Harbo and George Samuelson, who started from New York on June 8th, with the intention of rowing to Havre, France, arrived at Sicily Island today. Both the occupants of the small craft

were in good health.

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REGATTA AFTER THE OLD SCHOOL.

Committee Met Yesterday and
Perfected Plans.

MONEY PRIZES TO BE OFFERED.

No Championship Races This Year.
Swimming and Diving Races by
Hawaiians—Committee to Wait on
Business Men—Funds Necessary.

The regatta committee of the Hawaiian Rowing Association met in the office of W. C. Parkes early yesterday afternoon and decided upon an outline for a program which will be perfect at a meeting to be held this afternoon, and at other meetings to come in the near future.

The committee decided first of all that the regatta should be patterned after those old time events held during the reign of King Kalakaua, this in their minds being what the people are looking for and what they will enjoy most.

The course decided on will have its beginning at a point off the Pacific Mail wharf and opposite the Boat Club houses, where lovers of aquatic sports may have a good chance to see the most exciting parts of any race—the beginning, and more particularly the end.

The prizes will all be in cash, a thing that will undoubtedly tickle the feelings of many of the aspirants for honors in the field of aquatic sports. A committee will be appointed today to canvass the town to see which of the business houses are willing to give the most for the promotion of healthy and manly sports in Honolulu.

The championship races will have no place in the proposed races of September, but a year from that time they will take place with extra vim.

The committee agreed that the following races should be on the 15th of September program:

First and second class yacht races, sailing and six-paddle canoe races, swimming, diving and tub races, tug-of-war between two shore boats, whale-boat race, four-oar, three-quarter-mile straight away shell race from the fish market out into the channel, and may be one or two others.

THE MOSQUITO'S TOOL BOX

A Subject of Contemporaneous Human Interest.

The toolbox of the mosquito, says the Detroit Tribune, is really a wonderful concern, and contains no less than six distinct instruments of torture. These include two lances of the most delicate pattern, a spear with a double-barbed head, a needle or drill of exquisite fineness, a saw that surpasses anything made by the hands of man, and a pump whose exquisite fineness and perfect pattern make it one of the marvels of nature.

When a mosquito starts to draw blood he does so in a scientific way. Before anything further is said, "he" must be corrected, for all singing mosquitoes are of the female gender only. She takes her double-headed spear, then, and jabs it in the flesh, then unlooses one of the lances from her toolbox and inserts it in the wound and proceeds to cut a hole for the insertion of the delicate suction pump. If the hole is not large enough the saw is brought into action and a slit is taken out of the side.

There are about thirty varieties of mosquitoes in the United States. The eggs are long, oval objects, and are deposited on the water in masses, and stick together in such an adhesive way that you might pour tons of water over them and they would still retain their hold on one another. They assume a boat-like shape, concave about a sort of miniature lifeboat, so constructed that no capsizing can take place.

In a few days the eggs hatch and the larva drops into the water, head downward. As the mosquito is an air-breathing insect, you would naturally think it would drown, with its head submerged in this helpless way; but nature has provided it with a curious and useful air tube, projecting from one side of the tail, so that when it wishes to breathe it lifts its tail and draws air through the special tube. Meantime it goes floating over the water, biting at all kinds of refuse with its long snapping jaws.

Next Mrs. Mosquito turns a somersault, and could now pose as the skeleton woman in a dime museum, so thin and delicate is she, not to say transparent. The tail grows quickly into a double paddle, used in sculling over the water. After skinning about for a month the wings begin to grow, and Mrs. Mosquito is ready to enter the adult stage of her existence.

BIG 14-INCH GUN.

A Washington, D. C., correspondent writes: The greatest gun ever made in America is to be commenced soon at the Watervliet arsenal, New York.

For years the chief of ordnance of the army has been seeking permission to build a rifle of 14 inches calibre. The funds have never been forthcoming until this year, and General Flagler has at once invited bids from the Pennsylvania foundries for supplying the great steel forgings for the big weapon.

It will take at least three years before this type of gun is assembled and ready for trial, and there will have to be a thorough test of the weapon before others of like calibre are authorized. No American foundry has heretofore been called upon to furnish forgings of the magnitude required for this 14-inch gun.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

DAY.	WEATHER.	TEMP.	RAIN.	WIND.
Sun.	Partly cloudy.	70° F.	0.00	SW.
Mon.	Cloudy.	70° F.	0.00	SW.
Tue.	Cloudy.	70° F.	0.00	SW.
Wed.	Cloudy.	70° F.	0.00	SW.
Thur.	Cloudy.	70° F.	0.00	SW.
Fri.	Cloudy.	70° F.	0.00	SW.
Sat.	Cloudy.	70° F.	0.00	SW.

Barameter corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY.	LOW TIDE.	HIGH TIDE.	LOW TIDE.	HIGH TIDE.	LOW TIDE.	HIGH TIDE.
Mon.	10:45 A.M.	4:45 P.M.	11:30 A.M.	3:30 P.M.	10:20 A.M.	2:20 P.M.
Tue.	10:45 A.M.	4:45 P.M.	11:30 A.M.	3:30 P.M.	10:20 A.M.	2:20 P.M.
Wed.	10:45 A.M.	4:45 P.M.	11:30 A.M.	3:30 P.M.	10:20 A.M.	2:20 P.M.
Thur.	10:45 A.M.	4:45 P.M.	11:30 A.M.	3:30 P.M.	10:20 A.M.	2:20 P.M.
Fri.	10:45 A.M.	4:45 P.M.	11:30 A.M.	3:30 P.M.	10:20 A.M.	2:20 P.M.
Sat.	10:45 A.M.	4:45 P.M.	11:30 A.M.	3:30 P.M.	10:20 A.M.	2:20 P.M.

First quarter of moon, August 15th, at 9:15 p.m.

The tides and moon phase are given in Standard Time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given, for all ports in the group in Local Time, to which the respective longitude of each port is applicable to determine port should be made.

The Standard Time whistle sounds at 12 m. (midnight) Greenwich Time, which is 8 a.m. p.m. of Hawaiian Standard Time.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1896:

Arrive at Honolulu Leave Honolulu for from S. Francisco San Francisco or or Vancouver. Vancouver: 1896.

On or About On or About

Belge Aug. 15 Australia Aug. 15

Warrimoo Aug. 16 Rio Janeiro Aug. 19

Monowai Aug. 27 Alameda Aug. 20

Gaelic Sept. 2 Gaelic Aug. 23

Alameda Sept. 4 Miowera Aug. 24

R. Janeiro Sept. 10 Australia Sept. 9

Alameda Sept. 24 Mariposa Sept. 17

Peking Sept. 28 Warrimoo Sept. 24

Monowai Sept. 28 China Sept. 25

Dorie Oct. 7 Australia Oct. 3

Warrimoo Oct. 16 Peru Oct. 12

Mariposa Oct. 22 Monowai Oct. 15

Gaelic Oct. 24 Coptic Oct. 26

Australia Oct. 26 Australia Oct. 28

Peru Nov. 2 Miowera Oct. 24

Australia Nov. 15 Gaelic Nov. 6

Monowai Nov. 19 Alameda Nov. 12

Monowai Nov. 19 Peking Nov. 16

Rio Janeiro Nov. 19 Australia Nov. 21

Gaelic Nov. 28 Warrimoo Nov. 24

Australia Dec. 11 China Dec. 2

Dorie Dec. 16 Mariposa Dec. 10

Warrimoo Dec. 16 Bulgaria Dec. 11

Alameda Dec. 17 Australia Dec. 16

China Dec. 24 Coptic Dec. 28

Alameda Dec. 24

Two New Island Steamers.

The new steamer built by Hall Bros.

for the Hawaiian Island trade was

launched at Port Blakeley Tuesday

night. She is a fine vessel of about

a complete overhauling, and a new

boiler in the bargain. It is now Captain

Peterson's turn to sit down and smoke

gigs.

The Hawaiian bark Andrew Welch

Drew master, arrived in port and hauled

alongside the Nuuanu street wharf

at about 8:30 o'clock last night, 21 days

from San Francisco with a full cargo

of general merchandise. Light winds

and calms with uniformly good weather

was the experience of the vessel.

The Welch brought 12 miles and 2

horses.

ARRIVALS.

NAVAL.

U. S. S. Adams, Watson, Lahaina.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Br. bk Belmont, Ladd, Sydney, Australia.

Haw. bk Iolani, McClure, New York.

Ger. bk H. Hackfeld, Barber, Laysan Island.

Am. bkine Archer, Calhoun, San Francisco.

Am. schr Aloha, Dabell, San Francisco.

Am. bk Alden Besse, Potter, San Francisco.

Am. bk Harvester, Beck, Newcastle.

Haw. bk Andrew Welch, Drew, S. F.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, Aug. 11.

O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, from San Francisco.

Star. Waialeale, Gregory, from Kauai ports.

Star. W. G. Hall, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Star. W. G. Hall, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Star. James Makai, Peterson, from Kapaa.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Star. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Star. Kaala, Thompson, for Hawaii ports.

Star. W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports at 10 a.m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per Star. W. G. Hall, Aug. 11—Dr. F. R. Day and wife, Misses Gertrude and Alice

and wife, Misses Gertrude and Alice